The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,026.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
——— including postage	38	0
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——— including postage	21	0
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Ten Lines and under
First insertion ......Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ...... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		Augu-t.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	29
„ Narrakel	19	„ Coconada	31
			Sept.
„ Allepey	20	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Galle	23	„ False Point	3
„ Negapatam	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	24	„ Bushire	14
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	30	„ Muscat	22
	Sep.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Guadur	23
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, the undermentioned GUNS, RIFLES, &c, for sale:—

			£	s.	d.
1	Double Breech Loader, No. 8,617, pin 12 bore		27	0	0
1	Do. ditto	C. F., No. 1,0163	25	0	0
1	Do. ditto	C. F., No. 9,215	35	0	0
1	Do. Ball Gun, No. 10,196		25	0	0
1	Do. Rifle, 16 Bore		37	10	0
1	Do. do. ('500), No. 9,440		44	10	0
1	Do. do. No. 9,436, for Snider Ammunition		28	0	0
	Cartridge Cases, &c., to suit the above.				
6	Sporting Sniders, each		6	10	0
3	Creasers and 3 Bullet-moulds for Sniders.				

The above Prices will be accepted at the exchange of the day for Demand Drafts on London.

N.B.—W. W. Greener on Modern Breech Loaders, Rs. 4-8. By post, Rs. 5.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire of every description.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 15th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

2 First-rate English-built Miniature Broughams, by James.
2 Ditto ditto Dog-carts, by Windower.
1 Ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Castedon, of Long Acre
1 Ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Robert Ness.
And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 15th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street

NOTICE to Contractors, Merchants, Proprietors of Spinning Mills, Mechanics and others.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, on account of Government at Fausee Talao Store Yard, near the Boree Bunder Railway Terminus, the residue of Iron Barrack Materials, consisting of Girders, Tie Rods, principal Rafters, Struts Stair Case Bearers, &c., &c., as also some old Timber for building purpose.

TERM—CASH.

25 Per cent. Deposit to be paid on the lot being knocked down.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1871.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 3" Cornhil.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out loor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

Agents for
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £380.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MEDEA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take DELIVERY at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, will be HELD at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 30th August 1871, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th instant:—

"That Clause 56 of the Articles of Association of the Company, substituted for the Original Clause of that number by Special Resolution, dated 7th October 1869, confirmed on the 5th October 1869, be expunged, and that the following Clause be inserted in lieu thereof:—'That Mr. W. M. Tennent shall be Manager of the Company, and shall have the General Management of the concerns of the Company, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and shall receive all moneys due and keep all the Books of Account thereof, and that his remuneration be fixed at 5 per cent. on the actual gross Income of the Company.'"

By order of the Directors,
W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th August 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from THIS DAY to the DAY of the MEETING.

NOTICE UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT.—Under the provisions of previous Income Tax Acts, every defaulter was punished by the Collector placing him before a Magistrate of Police, who had authority to fine the defaulter in double the amount of the Tax assessed by the Collector. But the present Income Tax Act empowers the Collector himself, in cases of default (Section 37), to pass an order that a sum not exceeding double the amount of duty assessed by him shall be recovered from the defaulter.

I therefore hereby give Notice, that in all cases of default of payment within the period mentioned in the Income Tax Assessment Notice, I shall proceed to pass an order doubling the amount of such Tax, which order shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court in which Government is the plaintiff and the defaulter is the defendant; and if the amount mentioned in such order is not paid on its presentation to the defaulter, the Collector is authorised by law to recover the said amount under the Civil Procedure Court, by attachment and sale of property, or imprisonment of the defaulter. Tax-payers are therefore requested to be punctual in the payment of their Income Tax.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Income Tax Collector, Bombay.

Bombay, Income Tax Collector's Office, 14th August 1871.

CHUMMERY.—WANTED, ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN willing to join THREE OTHERS in sharing first-rate ROOMS in the Fort. Address F. K., "Gazette" Office.

CHINA TEA.

THE SUPERB HOWQUA'S MIXTURE,
Specially selected by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
From the finest growths. In sealed Packets [illegible]
Cash Rs 2-6; Credit Rs. 2-10.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PARIAN STATUARY.

A SELECT SERIES OF EXACT REPRODUCTIONS of many of the FINEST SCULPTURES EXTANT.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEG GUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,
BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,
On sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 11th July to 10th August 1871:—

Anderson, R D
Ameenodeen Samjee
Ashwood, M A, Mrs
Ayrton, F, Lieut
Andrew Irvine & Co
Agents, P Hill & Co, Bombay
Alian, J
Beatty, F
Burdon, H
Black, W
Brown, R
Buisson, D
Battye, D
Barker, W H
Cooper, D
Coffer, C, Mrs
Cassuree, J L
Cobbe, J C J, Gunner
Cherry, J W
Dampier, Captain
Dickinson, Dr
Devon, A
Edwards
Eduljee, Eduljee & Co
Eduljee Maneckjee Vekna
Golt
Gomes, L O
Golding & Co, Solicitors, or to their Successors
Hynes, G, Mrs
Hall, S
Hindle, M W
Hoosham, A
Hawkins, J R, Captain
Hibberton, J W
Ismail Lutibb Kutchee
Jackson
Jackson, L
Jones, R C
Krosch, W
Kennedy, B, Mrs
Lovell, W D
Lovel
Levon, J, Mrs
Laset
Mackudun, E
Morse, F
Mosford, T
Mackay, W J W
Muller, H & Co
McDonald, A G
Murray, J
Mackenzie, D, Mrs
McCabe, Miss
Morton, J
Nanabhoy Munordass
Norrington, H
O'Connell, C
O'Braine, Captain
Patterson, T
Pemberton, F B
Parker, E
Razeto, A
Roch, H
Rilley, J
Rice, Captain
Reid, Captain
Stewart, Mrs
Stapleton, E
Trotter, W
The Deputy Inspector General of Medical Department of the Railway Company
Teddie, Mrs
Thompson, Captain
Upton, C, Miss
Virginio Giarhino
Vaillant, A
Wilson, W
Warton, W
Webb, A.

Bombay General Post Office, 14th August 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Offices.
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch.
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

Life Trustees.
General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman.
R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D.
Sir William Fergusson, Bart. F.R.S.
Francis Webb, Esq.
Millis Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869 ...... £241,890
Funds in hand 682,324
Share capital 200,000

Fire Trustees.
Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital £500,000
Paid up 50,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.J.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE at current rates,

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., Agents.

21st July 1871.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 40 PER SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Ld.,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, advertised to be held this day, is hereby POSTPONED, and will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1871, at 3 P.M.

In addition to the business already advertised, the following Resolution will be proposed:—

That the temporary appointment of the Auditors by the Directors, for the purpose of auditing the Accounts to 30th June 1871, be confirmed.

By order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

2nd August 1871.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1871.

To declare a Dividend.

To determine and resolve under the power to that effect reserved and given to the "Company in General Meeting" by Clause Six of the Articles of Association of the Company, that "Subsequent General Meetings" of the Company be held once a year only, and in the month of August in each year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 14th to 24th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 9th, to WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
OILMAN'S STORES
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Warranted FRESH and of the BEST QUALITY.

ALLSOPP'S AND BASS'
EAST INDIA PALE ALE.

BARCLAY'S STOUT PORTER.

REVISED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

THE ESPLANADE WINE AND PROVISION STORE, ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS. Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT
TO
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermentioned low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8		18 8
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each	6-8, 7-8,	10 0	17 0		17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0		23 0
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	24 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks,	per doz.	11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap.	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear from	5 0	6 0
to	7 0	8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 4
Do. best quality	2 0	2 4
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 4
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.
Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.
Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all materia required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class......£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class......£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,
ALL
LAST SEASON'S STOCK,
TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

LIVERY STABLES, FORT.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR HIRE.

Shigram and Horse, per Day ...... Rs. 4
Brougham and Horse, per Day ...... „ 5
Phaeton and Horse, per Day ...... „ 5

Or by the Month, at a REDUCED RATE.

Apply to Mr. T. B. COULSON, No. 9, Military Square.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168 STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE),
LONDON.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

1, OAK LANE, FORT,

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions:—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA.

		Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen Rs.	36 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	22 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
Do Bisquit Dubouche (recommended)	do	18 0	...
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do St. Jullien Medoc (our own Brand)	do	10 0	5
Do St. Jullien Hantifaye	do	9 0	...
Do Medoc (Barsac)	do	13 0	...
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 8
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	16 0	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
Do Pints, 12 in a case.	do	...	14 0
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	per dozen	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse"	do	18 0	...
Do Swaine and Boord's	do	19 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	13 0	7 0
OIL—Best Olive Oil	do	16 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	6 0	...
VINEGAR—Best Pure Wine Vinegar	per dozen	6 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	2 8	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	per dozen	5 12	3 12
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Messrs. B. and S. are always ready to supply all other Wines, Liquors, Oilmanstores, &c., not mentioned above, at the lowest market rates, and beg to refer to their Price List, which can be had on application.

All orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 18.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Veuve Cliquot	Rs. 32 per doz.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „
CLARETS:—	
Chateau de Frands	„ 16 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 28 „
BRANDIES:—	
S. W. S. 1866 Vintage	„ 18 „
S. W. S. 1865 „	„ 20 „
H. and C. Bilaresque	„ 22 „
Cautier Frères	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 28 „
Jules Robin & Co.	„ 22 „
BEER:—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	„ 6 „
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen	„ 5 „
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12 „
Barbera Amaro Spumante	„ 14 „
Ditto Secco	„ 14 „
Brachetto	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Passito	„ 14 „
Vermouth	„ 16 „
„	„ 20 „
OLIVE OIL:—	
Genuine Italian	„ 8 „

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6¾ „ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Friend, in cases of—

		Rs. a.
4 doz. Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4
BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—		
4 doz. Quarts	„	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4
BARCLAY'S PORTER—		
4 doz. Quarts	„	5 8
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 12
8 „ Pints	„	3 8

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a desirable UPPER STORIED HOUSE on CUMBALLA HILL, the property of Anthony George de Ga, to whom apply for particulars of Rent, &c., care of Messrs. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

10th August 1871.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

82, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active for all kinds of Spinning shares. Strong inquiries for Bombay United Spinning shares at Rs. 1,045. Land shares closed dull. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
47,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,555 x-d
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	145
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	410

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
200	2,500	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	3,350	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,380
200	500	all	66do.	Do. New	600
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
160	4,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,600
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,015
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,850
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	00 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,700	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	960
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500			Carwar Company	810

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,660 x-d
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,045
1600	450	150		Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	3,010
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,330
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,165
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,790
680	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,375

*Per share for the half-year.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th August, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

27th N. I.—Ensign J. Grant, 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, 21st N. I., to officiate as Quartermaster.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following language:—

Hindustani, Higher Standard.

Lieutenant F. J. Caldecott, Royal Artillery, (Acting 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance).

Lieutenant E. L. Elliott, 108th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Ensign C. W. Hinde, 83rd Foot.

Ensign F. D. Raikes, 66th Foot, (2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, 27th Regiment N. L. I.)

Captain A. S. Tallemache, 108th Foot.

Guzeratee.

Lieutenant W. Laing, general list, Quartermaster, 13th Regiment N. I.

Captain F. T. Stock, general list, Infantry, is attached to the 19th Regiment N. I., for duty.

The following order is substituted for G. O. C. No. 290, 6th May 1871, clause I., in so far as it relates to Lieutenant Bulkley, Staff Corps:—

Lieutenant Bulkley, Adjutant 17th N. I., is transferred as Adjutant to the 2nd N. I. (Grenadiers), and will join at the public expense.

Addendum—In G. O. C. No. 473 of the 5th instant, in the column "Troops," opposite the 2nd voyage, for Nos. 3, 4, and 7 Batteries "read Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 Batteries."

The following arrangements in the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry are confirmed:—

Captain Currie officiated as Commandant in addition to his own duties, from the 30th May to the 25th July 1871; Lieut. Stevens officiated as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant Mayne as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to their respective duties, from the 1st June to the 25th July 1871.

Captain Stevenson to officiate as Commandant, and Captain Currie as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 26th July 1871, Lieutenant Mayne continuing to officiate as 3rd Squadron officer in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Lieutenant Erskine.

The following arrangement in the 30th N. I., is confirmed:—Lieutenant F. Smith performed the duties of Quartermaster from the 13th June to the 21st July 1871.

The following orders are confirmed—

2nd Foot 1st Battalion—Regimental Order, dated 18th May 1871, directing Ensign Collins to officiate as Quartermaster during the absence of Quartermaster Mackie, or until further orders.

1st Regiment N. I., Grenadiers,—Regimental Order dated 1st August 1871, directing Ensign Dickson to officiate as Adjutant.

26th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 1st August 1871, directing Captain Remington, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate Wing officer, in addition to his own duties.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Africa	Ranchhaupt	Zanzibar, July 29.
	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Hongkong, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Millwall	Black	Liverpool.
	Hamoody	Nacoda	Calcutta via Allepey.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Camute, to Liverpool.

Ship Faiz Allum, to Persian Gulf.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
11	City of Benares	Shand	——, May 7.
	Iskandershah	Nacoda	Judda, June 18.
	Tantallon Castle	Brown	London, May 17.
	Philosopher	Ross	Liverpool, May 10.
	Sir Robert Sale	Eales	London, April 29.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna, 100 cases pale ale, G Tippett & Co.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 46 casks white lead and paint, H F Soares.

Callirhoe, 3 cases soap, medicine, and oilmanstore, A Sumsoodin 119 cases brandy and 28 cases sherry wine, J Nowrojee; 43 cases oilmanstore, &c, &c., C Dadabhoy.

Ann Millicent, 208 packages glassware, P Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 80 cwts of horns, H M Metha; 375 bags linseed, V Mohwjee; 131 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 36 bales cotton, S Khetsee, 53 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co.

Canute, 300 bales cotton, G Tippett & Co.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, J Dyal; 60 bales cotton, D Bayraz; 32 bales wool, C Pitamber; 52 bales cotton, N Gordhun; 3 bales cotton D Moolje; 60 bales cotton C Ludha & P Luckha; 1 0 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 125 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 39 bales cotton, H Lalljee; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co; 50 bales cotton, D Mooljee.

Ceylon (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 2 bales cotton, R Rugoonath.

FOR LONDON.

Wittington, 710 bundles galls, N Heerjee; 13 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 4 bales rags, B Shapoorjee.

Columbian (s), 25 bales skins, C Esmall & Co; 32 bales skins and hides, H M C Lubay & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, L Ramdays!; 3 bales cotton, K Peetamber & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Columbian (s), 48 bags ground nuts, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 50 bales twist, E Framjee; 14 bundles elephant teeth, S Futteybhoy; 112 bales cotton H E Elliss; 2 cases wax, E Fucker Momed: 7½ chests M opium, H Hurdewdass; 12 chests M opium, M Dama & Co; 12 chests M opium, H D Noor Momed; 149 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests M opium J Arjoondass; 101 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 22 chests M opium, D C Tata; 4 chests M opium, B Nusserwanj e; 9 chests M opium, R Sawantram; 10 chests M opium, T Seetaram; 21 chests M opium, R Habibbhoy; 31 chests M opium, H Adam Esmall & Co; 17 chests M opium, F Ameejbhoy; 15 chests M opium, H E Ellias; 12 chests M opium, T Seetaram; 12 chests M opium, C Jairaz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindoostan (s), 45 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 16 chests M opium, T Seetaram; 26 chests M opium, E J Ehram; 6 chests M opium, J Gunputrey; 12 chests M opium, Gunsamdass; 26 chests M opium, R Caloorsm; 11 chests M opium, O Samadyal.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy.......................... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GEFFERT—MUHL—August 13th, by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, G. G. Geffert, Agent Mofussil Company, Limited, Wurdha, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. D. Muhl, Esq., of Heide, Holstein.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FULLER—July 31st, at Benares, the wife of Mr. R. A. Fuller, Pleader, of a son.

MACKINNON—August 10th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain W. C. Mackinnon, of a son.

DEATHS.

GARDNER—August 7th, at Paumben, Edward Gardner, late of Sussex, England, Commander of the British Brig Kim Quang Hong, of Singapore, aged 52 years.

McDERMOTT—August 6th, at Almorah, George Francis Edward, the beloved son of Ensign P. McDermott, Ordnance Department, aged 4 years 9 months and 14 days.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1871.

WE published the other day a petition from a native Association at Ahmedabad, in which the petitioners stated that they had perused with much dismay and consternation the Bill No. 7 of 1871, lately introduced in the Legislative Council of India. The object of the Bill is to take out of the cognizance of the Civil Courts claims to any pensions, grants of money, or assignments of land revenue, conferred or made by the British or any former Government. This appears to be the law which applies to all India, except a portion of the Bombay Presidency, *i. e.*, Guzerat and the Conkan; and the object of the Bill is to consolidate the law, and to render uniformly applicable a principle, which is founded on equitable considerations, *i.e.*, the right of the State to reserve to itself the power of granting or withholding, at pleasure, concessions which are made gratuitously and without consideration. The native Association at Ahmedabad objects to this uniform application of such a principle. First, it objects on *general* grounds, considering that to bar the cognizance by the Civil Courts of the rights to such allowance is opposed to justice and good policy. It therefore prays that the law which obtains in Guzerat and the Conkan may be extended to the whole of British India. Secondly, it objects on *special* grounds, considering that, when Guzerat and the Conkan were acquired, there were exceptional considerations which render it unjust and oppressive to assimilate these provinces with other provinces of the Bombay Presidency.

It will be well to consider the second ground of dismay and consternation first. The petition runs—"Guzerat and the Conkan have been acquired by cession from Gaekwar and Peishwa under treaties and agreements, and, in calculating upon the value of these territories, all alienations of land and money were excluded from calculation, and their holders are therefore entitled to exceptional consideration, and when the Inam Act XI. of 1852 was passed, this exceptional right was kept in view, and these were properly omitted from the operation of that Act. And an attempt to assimilate these provinces with other provinces of the Bombay Presidency is, your petitioners conceive, equally unjust and oppressive."

Now, even admitting that alienations of land and money were excluded from the calculation of the value of Guzerat and the Conkan, when these territories were ceded, still we can confidently assert that no such exceptional consideration would thereby arise. The petition cannot mean that by the treaties and agreements of cession it was distinctly contracted that such alienations should be exceptionally considered, or that they should never be excluded from the cognizance of the Civil Courts, or that they should always be excluded from the operation of any such Act as Act XI. of 1852, for such was not the case. To say that "when the Inam Act XI. of 1852 was passed, this exceptional right was kept in view, and these were properly omitted from the operation of the Act," shews great ignorance of the subject. The facts are briefly these. By Regulations XXIX. of 1827 and VII. of 1830, the territories in the Deccan, Khandeish, and the Southern Mahratta Country were brought under the operation of the Regulations. By section 6 of Regulation XXIX. of 1827, it was provided that suits on certain subjects should not be cognizable by the Civil Courts in the territories in question. Amongst these subjects were "all claims against Government on account of inams; all claims against Government on account of jagheers, wurshashuns, pensions, nemnooks, and other advantages not hereditary." In the course of time, when it became desirable that these claims should be tried and determined, Act XI. of 1852 was passed. The object of that Act was to settle without delay certain claims in the territories to which Regulation XXIX. of 1827 applied. That Regulation did not apply to Guzerat and the Conkan. To say, therefore, that there was an intentional omission of Guzerat and the Conkan from Act XI. of 1852 absurd.

Again, Regulation XVII. of 1827 applied to these "exceptional" territories of Guzerat and the Conkan, and chapters 9 and 10 of this Regulation related to titles to exemption from the payment of land revenue, and the rules for deciding on such claims. These chapters were repealed by Bombay Act VII. of 1863, which regulated the terms upon which these claims should be decided, and further provided that "no suit or action between Government and the holders of lands held under treaty, or of lands granted or held as surinjam, or on similar political tenure, or of any lands held for service in regard to the tenure of such lands shall be entertained in any Court of Civil Judicature." Now, if there were exceptional considerations in Guzerat and the Conkan, which prevented alienations of land and money from being taken out of the cognizance of the Civil Courts, how is it that in 1863 such a large portion of land alienations were so excluded as surinjam and service lands, &c.?

This line of argument leads up to the consideration of the ground of justice and policy. The Bill refers to "pensions, grants of money, or assignments of land revenue." An assignment of land revenue can hardly mean a land alienation, where the alienee enjoys possession of the land. We therefore take it that the Bill refers generally to cash alienations. This being settled, the next point to notice is that in Regulation XVII. of 1827, in Act XI. of 1852, in Bombay Acts II. and VII. of 1863 there is no mention of cash alienations. In Guzerat and the Conkan lands held under treaty or on political tenure, or for service, are settled under certain rules laid down in Act VII., and cannot be discussed in the Courts. The rest of land alienations are settled summarily under Act VII., and cash alienations are—well, as everyone knows who understands anything about the matter—resumable at pleasure by the paramount power. These grants of money were never meant to be permanent. Let any one examine the old records belonging to the territories we obtained from the Guicowar, and he will find numerous instances of these grants of money, made as they always were gratuitously and without consideration, and withdrawn at pleasure, at the death of the grantee, or sometimes extended by favour to his heirs for a certain period. It is distinctly stated that the Bill has been drawn up relating to concessions which are made gratuitously and without consideration. In the name of common sense, then, how can it ever be opposed to good policy to resume such alienation? The question here naturally arises, If the point is so clear that these alienations are by their very nature resumable at pleasure, why then take the trouble to exclude them from the cognizance of the Civil Courts? Here we admit that there is a great mistake in the "statement of objects and reasons" for the Bill. True, there is the object of consolidation of the law, which must always be a good object, so that it does not tend to excessive legislation; but what is the meaning of saying that "the Civil Courts have in more than one instance assumed jurisdiction in such cases"? "To assume" implies the taking of that which is not one's right. But in Guzerat and the Conkan the Civil Courts have cognizance in suits regarding money alienations. The fact is, Mr. Cockerell would have done much better if, in introducing his Bill, he had given a clear exposition of the subject and the law bearing thereon, and had openly stated that the Civil Courts, in taking cognizance of what was their perfect right, had violated all rules of common sense and good policy by holding that grants of money made gratuitously and without consideration are under certain circumstances binding for ever and incapable of being resumed, and hence the necessity of legislation. For ourselves we think that on this very ground the Bill is hardly needed. If the Civil Courts have in any instance taken this view, surely it would be much better to fight the case up to the High Court with good legal assistance, and get a decision, which would with all clearness lay down the law on a matter which is so self-evident.

But we are forgetting the Ahmedabad Association. Has its Secretary ever read the proclamation issued in 1818 by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peishwa? One sentence runs that all wuttuns, and inams, wurshashuns, and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, *as far as is just and reasonable*. Is it just and reasonable that grants of money made without consideration should last as long as the sun and moon endure? One word of advice to the Secretary. When next he writes a petition to the Viceroy, let him take three precautions—first, to write grammatical and intelligible English; second, to stick to facts—as Mr. Gradgrind said, "Stick to Facts, Sir";—and, third, to choose a subject on which he is not totally ignorant. Let him remember that there are cases in which ignorance may not be bliss, and then it is far from folly to be wise.

THE Census taken in Ceylon on the 26th of March last shows that the total population of the island amounted to 2,405,287.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has issued invitations for an evening party at Government House, Gunnesh-Khind, on the 24th instant.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., will pay Roorkee a visit at the end of this month. Some time in September he will take a trip to the snowy range.

THE Ceylon papers inform us that Sir H. Robinson has been particularly requested by Lord Kimberley to continue in office till February next, to mature the change in the currency which is just coming into operation.

A MEETING of members of the International Exhibition Committee was held on Saturday last in the Council Hall at Poona. Business of a miscellaneous character was disposed of, and a small working sub-committee was appointed.

IT is said that the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, Kt., Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Markby, will return to India and resume their respective seats on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court in September next.

FROM the official news report from Aden, from 28th July to 3rd August, we learn that the epidemic continues and a large portion of the European troops have suffered from it. It has extended into the [illegible] which there is no news of importance.

THE Supreme Government seem inclined to be strict in enforcing the rule under which an officer, by overstaying his leave, forfeits his appointment. The rule has been applied in the case of Mr. J. Woodburn, C. S., who was appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the third class, in Oudh, in March, 1865. The Financial Department, however, while notifying the fact of forfeiture, has re-appointed Mr. Woodburn to an appointment similar to that forfeited, with effect from the 18th December, 1869.

THE idea of turning such a soldier as General Stewart into a species of Robinson Crusoe, among the islands of the Indian Ocean, with the chance of being eaten by the Andaman or orther cannibals, *à la* missionary, with no other duty assigned to him than that of catching pirates—if he can—has always appeared to the *Indian Daily News* to be the acme of folly. That post (less the being eaten) should, he says, be filled by a sailor, and General Stewart's proper place is at Umballa. He will consider the sickness of the gallant General at Simla a providential one, if it leads to his succeeding to the command of the Sirhind Division.

THE Government of India have directed the cancellation, from 1st September next, of the rule regarding pensions and gratuities, which applies in the case of servants in ineligible grades. The rule is to the effect that a single break in the continuity of their service, caused by resignation, and not exceeding twelve months in duration, is not fatal to their claim to compassionate allowance and gratuity on account of service previous to its occurrence. Any servant resigning on or after 1st September next will be deemed to have absolutely forfeited all claims to compassionate allowance or gratuity.

A SINGULAR story has reached the *Englishman* from Burdwan, of an attempt made by a European to impose on the Collector of the district by means of a forged letter purporting to be signed by the Secretary to the Bengal Government, and authorizing the Collector to pay a sum of Rs. 500 to the writer, who had been deputed to follow up some missing mutineers of 1857. Our contemporary's information runs that the Collector, suspecting the genuineness of the document in question, instituted enquiries, in the meantime postponing payment of the money. The result was, that his suspicions were confirmed, and the forger, who now stands committed for trial, arrested and made over to the police. The most improbable feature in the story is the extremely clumsy nature of the attempted fraud.

A LARGE number of the inhabitants of Baraset have, the *Englishman* understands, memorialised the Government of Bengal against the introduction of the conservancy clauses of Act VI. of 1868, on the two-fold ground, that notwithstanding the heavy assessments paid by them since the Act came in force, no improvement has taken place in the town, and that they are too poor to bear the additional expense. Regarding this our contemporary remarks—"What truth there may be in the first allegation, we do not know; but supposing it to be true, it is rather an argument for overhauling the management of the Municipal funds than for giving up all attempt at sanitation. The excuse of poverty admits of various interpretations. Natives of India generally would rather spend money on anything else than on sanitation, and must be very well off indeed to consider such an extravagance warranted by their means. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that to a large number of the population money taken for Municipal purposes means so much less food and clothing. Sanitation at such a cost can, at the best, have little to recommend it. If the objection of poverty were held good in the case of Baraset, Municipalities might, of course, as well be abolished throughout the country. As they are at present managed, the loss to the country would not be very great."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN BERAR AND THE WURDAH VALLEY.

THE following letter from Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac was yesterday received by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

Camp Akola, dated 12th August.

Sir,—In continuation of former correspondence I have now the honor to report on the state of the weather and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars during the past week.

2. The accounts of the crop in the Wurdah Valley and the East Berar Division still continue to be everything that could be desired. I have ridden through a good many fields in the country a few miles north of Oomraotee, which place I have just left, and the plants appeared to be in excellent case and well forward. And I have heard not one single word of complaint of the season in my conversations with the native merchants and cultivators in this part of the country, a pretty sure sign, I think, that prospects are favourable.

3. The prospects in this part of the Berars (West Berar) are not so good. The complaint of want of rain is pretty general. In support of this I append extract from Mr. Dunlop's report, dated Sheagaum, August 9th:—

"We are still suffering from want of rain. The weather continues to be cloudy, and daily partial showers fall, but the general cry in the district is for more rain. The young crops are fresh and green-looking, but are not making such rapid growth as they ought to, and there is an urgent need for two or three days' good heavy rain. If this does not come the prospects of the season's crops will be bad.

"The last few days have been warmer than usual, which make matters worse.

"Akote is the only part of the district from which I have received any favourable news. The tehseeldar of that talook, writing on the 7th instant, says, 'There has been a great fall of rain here, and the cotton and other crops are now in a thriving condition.' This is probably the case all along the base of the Sautpoora range, for I have observed that the clouds have almost invariably been attracted towards these hills, and the tehseeldar of Julgaum reports that from 1st to 7th instant he registered 1·17 inches. The want of rain is most severely felt in the centre and southern portions of the district. In Sheagaum during the week under report we have had a very meagre supply. In my report of the 3rd instant, I stated that the total rainfall had reached 7·56 inches, and since then we have had only 0·12 cents, making a total of 7·68 inches. Such rain as this is dried up by an hour of sunshine, and has almost no effect upon the crops.

"The crops on the cotton farm are backward, and, unless we get an abundant supply of rain soon, I fear the results will be very disappointing. So far the late-sown plants are in a healthy state, but without more rain to set them up they could not stand any prolonged dry weather."

4. The reports of the Deputy Commissioners of the Akola and Booldana districts, dated 8th and 7th instant, respectively, are also appended. In the report of the Akola district it is stated—"The fall of rain during the week is so small that there is little or no improvement in the condition of the crops, but the weather being cool they have not materially suffered except the cotton plants, which are in some places destroyed by insects. On the whole the agricultural prospects are unsatisfactory." With reference to the Akote talook it is stated, the rainfall during the week has been beneficial. Jowaree (millet) plants in some places 6 to 8 inches high, and cotton plants 4 to 5 inches.

In the Khangam talook it is reported that "the crops of jowaree and cotton sown at the commencement of the monsoon towards the hilly country are in excellent condition, but the crops on black soil which were sown lately are but just coming up." In the Balapore talook the sowing of the cotton has been completed, but the seed on black soil has not germinated. Rain much wanted. In the Julgaum talook it is reported that "the crops are in good condition."

5. The Deputy Commissioner of the Booldana district, writing on the 7th instant, says, with reference to the Chicklee talook—"The fall of rain has been very light and partial during the week. In some favorable places the crops are fair. In the eastern and southern parts of the talook they are withering. Owing to this the ryots are much dispirited, and have taken their cattle to the ravines, leaving agricultural work." Of the Maiker talook, he says—"Sowing of kurreef has, since the fall of rain on the 31st July, been commenced. In the Lower Pergunnah the fall of rain is reported in some places to be plentiful." And of the Mulkapore talook it is reported—"There has been pretty good rain during the week, and the already sown crops have benefited by it."

6. The following table will show the rainfall throughout the district for the past week—

WEEK ENDING 5TH AUGUST.

Akola	0·63 inches.
Akote	2·17 ,,
Khangam	0·72 ,,
Balapore	0·46 ,,
Julgaum	1·49 ,,

WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST.

Chicklee	1·00 inches.
Maiker	1·21 ,,
Mulkapore	2·19 ,,

7. The reports from the Bassim district are not favourable, but this is not one of the most important cotton growing tracts.

8. The prospects of the season's crop may be briefly summed up as follows—In the Wurdah Valley, and in the eastern half of the Berars, prospects are very favorable. In the Akote country, and towards Julgaum, in the Akola district of West Berar, there has been sufficient rain, and at [illegible] Khangam, and in the parts of the Bassim and Booldana districts, rain is much wanted, and the present state of the crop is critical. If rain falls again in the course of one or two days all the crop in the only portions of the Berars regarding which any anxiety is felt will not suffer materially, and this portion of the Berars represents rather less than one quarter of the whole cotton field.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

P. S.—The following information, dated 10th August, has just been received from the Assistant Commissioner of the Bassim district, who reports that the state of the weather is "more seasonable than at date of last report," and that crop prospects are brightening. And further adds—"From 4th instant to date (10th) we have had considerable rain, and we may reasonably hope that the tract which was suffering will pull through."

13th August 1871. (Signed) H. R. C.

The following telegram was also received from Cotton Commissioner yesterday by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:—

Akola, 14th August 1871.

Cotton prospects in Wurdah Valley and East Berar continue favorable, so also in Akote country. Around Akola, Khangam, and to the south, rain is much wanted, and if further delayed, damage will result. Threatened portion comprises less than one quarter of cotton field.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1871.

THE first event of the day was a match between Bleddyn-ap-Cynfyn and Devilskin. The Welchman made the running for the first half mile, where he disposed of his opponent, and cantered in an easy winner in 2 m. 2 sec.

The second race of the day was the Nugger Cup, for which Kusroo was a hot favourite—the betting being 4 and 5 to 1 on him; but the crushing weight he had to carry was too much for the old horse.

The third race was *the* great event of the day (Hussar Cup), for which five horses came to the post, Fluck being the favourite; and the result proved the public were right, and the regiment may thank his sporting owner for saving this valuable prize in its maiden year.

The fourth race—the Selling Stakes—produced no sport, as Lady Bird bolted with her jockey after cantering past the stand.

The fifth race was a match—Consul against Aga. It was won easily by Consul.

1ST RACE.—A Match. Rs. 150. 1 mile.

st lb
Maj Bonnor's. c a h...Bleddyn-ap-Cynfyn . 9 10 Maj Chesshyre. 1
Mr Anderson's.g a h....Devilskin .... 9 10 Mr Gaye 2
Time—2m. 2s.

2ND RACE—The Pony Race. ¾ mile. For all ponies 13 hands and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10, Catch Weights G. R.

(*Did not fill.*)

3RD RACE.—The Nuggur Cup. 1½ mile. Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs. 7lbs in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 8 lbs, thrice 12 lbs extra. Entrance on the 1st of June, Rs. 50; on the 1st of July, Rs. 75; on the 1st of August, Rs. 100; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters.

st lb
Major Crosbie's..c a gal......The Cob .... 9 0 Rowjee...... 1
H H Aga Khan's.g a h........Kusroo .... 10 8 Syud......... 2
Col Fitzwygram's.b a h......V n Moltke 8 9 3
Time—3 m. 32s.

Von Moltke made the running, closely followed by Kusroo. The Cob went up to his horses at the mile post and took the lead, was never headed, and won a good race by about two lengths, Von Moltke beaten off.

4TH RACE.—The Hussar Cup. 1½ mile. G. R. A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,500, presented by the officers of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars. For maiden Arabs; open to officers on full pay serving in the army of India. The Cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Entrance on the 1st of June, Rs. 100; 1st of July, Rs. 150; 1st of August, Rs. 200; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all starters, and Rs. 300 added from the Ahmednuggur Race fund.

st lb
Mr. Hick's.........g a h......Fluck.............. 10 0 Capt. Napier 1
Major Crosbie's...b a gl......Bijou .... 10 0 Capt. Slack. 2
Col Fitzwygram's g a c......C own Prince.... 9 1 Mr. Gaye ... 3
Capt. Hogg's ......g a c......Dawn of Day .... 9 1 Owner 0
Major Crosbie's..g a c......Ruby .... 9 1 Mr. Elliott... 0
Time—3m. 4 sec.

The start was a very good one, and with the exception of Ruby all the horses kept together to the ½ mile from home, where Dawn of Day held out signals of distress, the remaining three racing home in a canter, Fluck lasting longest, won pretty easily by a length.

5TH RACE.—The Selling Stakes. ¾ mile. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st; 7lbs. more or less for every Rs. 100 over or under. The winner to be put up to auction at the price entered. Half the surplus bid to go to the second horse, the other half to the fund.

st lb
Capt Dent's ....b au t m..Pauline......... 9 11 Mr Gaye...... 1
Mr Hume ns ....b aust m..Lady Bird 8 11 0

6TH RACE.—A Match. 1 mile.

st lb
Mr Dickson's......ch a gel...Consul 10 10 1
Col Vyse's...........w a h ...Aga 8 13 2

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE FROM CALCUTTA.

THE following is a list of passengers who left Calcutta for Europe per s.s. Delhi on the 13th instant:—

Mrs Stuart Hogg, child, infant and 2 ayahs; Mrs Ainslie, infant and ayah; Mrs Bullen Smith and native male and female servants; Mr J. H Boyce and infant; Mrs and Miss Simkins, child and infant and Miss Crosley; Mr G O Beeby, junior; Mr Rivers Thompson; Mr H D Fisher, and Mr and Mrs Shepherd

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROLONGATION OF M. THIERS' POWERS.

PARIS, 13TH AUGUST.

THE prolongation of the powers of M. Thiers for three years was discussed on Friday last at a Cabinet Council and adopted almost unanimously. Yesterday a motion was submitted to the Assembly that the question should be considered on Thursday by a Select Committee.

The French Budget Committee have voted a tax of three per cent. on all articles except wheat, coal, and those articles recently overtaxed.

Incendiary fires have occurred in Algeria where the revolt continues.

VIENNA, 13TH AUGUST.

THE Austrian Reichsrath has been dissolved by the Emperor.

A very friendly meeting has taken place between the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was easier.

Fair Dhollera 6⅞d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅞d.

Oriental Bank shares, £43-10.

Chartered ,, ,, £14.

,, Mercantile ,, £25-10.

Hongkong and Shanghai	£38.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	94¼.
5 ,, ditto	100¾.
5½ ,, ditto	108¾.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £51,625,000.

Total notes in Bank of England and France, £104,125,000.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 14TH AUGUST, NOON.

The s.s. Surat left here with the outward Bombay mail yesterday at 9-15 P.M.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 15TH JULY.

AFTER some slight difficulty Mr. Gavin Duffy was successful in forming a Government. The following is a list of the new Ministers:—Mr. Duffy, Chief Secretary and Postmaster General; Mr. Berry, Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Grant, President of Lands; Mr. Walsh, Attorney General; Mr. Spensley, Solicitor General; Mr. Longmore, Minister of Railways; Mr. O'Grady, Minister of Public Works; and Mr. McLellan, Minister of Mines. No arrangement has yet been made for the representation of the Government in the Legislative Council. Dr. Dobson, who was asked to undertake the duty, declined.

All the Ministers have been re-elected without opposition except Mr. R. Walsh at Ballarat, the election for that place not having yet taken place. Mr. Duffy opened the Ministerial campaign at Kyneton with a highly popular and successful speech. The new Cabinet comprises four protectionists and four free-traders, and it is proposed to place really protective duties on a limited number of articles, removing small and vexatious duties from all others. Parliament will reassemble on Tuesday, the 25th instant. The Hon. A. Michil has been elected to the Upper House by a large majority.

Minoring matters show a decided improvement, particularly at Sandhurst, where the quartz reefs have been yielding better than for some time past. The winter has so far been extremely favourable for Agricultural operations and the crops are promising well.

According to latest advices from Fiji King Mankambeau has initiated Constitutional Government and formed a Ministry—four Europeans with Mr. Burt, formerly of Sydney, for Premier. A Council of delegates was to be assembled.

The works on the northern section of the telegraph line, crossing the Australian Continent, have been interrupted owing to disputes between the Government of Southern Australia and the contractor, and the workmen have returned; but the Government at once resolved to proceed energetically with the work and to get it finished if possible within the contract time.

The Curaçao, a Dutch war-steamer, recently arrived here from Batavia. She proceeds shortly to New Guinea on a scientific expedition, taking with her Jonkheer Ploos Van Amstel, Consul General for Australia.

The late crisis in Queensland culminated in a dissolution of Parliament. The elections for the New House of Assembly will terminate in October.

There has been very little doing in the Import market this month, the uncertainty which prevails as to the tariff, tending to restrict operations to a minimum. The Customs Duties are still being collected under the new tariff brought in by the late Government; but it is expected that very material alterations will be proposed by the Duffy Ministry. The general tone of trade has been healthy, and there has been no large failures.

Discount and Exchange rates remain without alteration.

SOOPA SETTLEMENT.

III.

To ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq., Editor of the *Indian Economist*.

SIR,—Owing to my having received your paper sixteen days after publication, I find myself in this instance kindly forestalled by your two contemporaries on points which could scarcely have been handled more effectively. I had half determined, after my last letter to your address, to suffer the palpable bad faith of your criticisms to work its own exposure; believing that a very superficial knowledge of the subject, coupled with an impregnable self-sufficiency and a certain aptitude for fatal exaggerations are precisely the instruments to accomplish a just retribution—as the sequel will show. It would be churlish to oppose an unquestionable right every one has, of honestly expressing opinions on subjects not classed among the exact sciences. Such opinions may be good, bad, indifferent, or extravagant, so as to be simply amusing, or even disagreeable, to an opponent; but are notwithstanding entitled to forbearance and patient hearing as mere opinions. The opinions of the *Indian Economist* do not, however, it is to be regretted, approach this character. Founded as they generally are on us the baseless fabric of a dream, it is not surprising that they should be picturesque and romantic without any relation to the fact. Take, for instance, the *creation* of the fact in several thousand acres of cane-land in Soopa—*four times more than actually exist*, as pointed out in my first letter; and your provoking habit throughout of instituting comparisons between figures of different denominations and value—such as a comparison between the maximum of one thing and the averages of another, so utterly at variance with the very first principles of statistical science It would really seem that the patience and long-suffering of the public have engendered a dogmatism upon every subject which has become intolerable.

The failure on your part, after a full month's deliberation on the points of my letters, in furnishing either apology or justification for grave misstatements brought to your notice, renders your return to further but very feeble criticisms on settlements in your July number scarcely worthy of notice.

But the mischief likely to be caused by reckless writing has been well pointed out by the *Times of India* in a recent issue. The assumption of profound statistical acumen and public virtue is dangerous to no one at present except yourself; but it may do incalculable injury to millions hereafter, who will have no opportunity, in the counsels of State to check the tendency of evil teachings which may without correction be invested by time with undue importance. When it is remembered that you had in former years conducted a journal specially devoted to statistical enquiry and settlements, how, amongst half-informed persons will this statement, for instance, operate—to wit, that the assessments of 1869 only represents one-twentieth the gross produce of the land, or fifteen-twentieths less than Government *could* and *ought* to have taken? At the close of the present 30 years' leases, implicit dependence upon the convictions of a man in your position, earnest and seductive in language, would result in five-fold enhancements of the State demand before the ruin of the country could be arrested. I am, of course, supposing all in authority are imbued with your ideas; and that the prayer *monthly* offered for the regeneration of the country, and *daily* for the continuance of your subsidy, should have had the effect desired by you.

In exposing your ludicrous error as to the value of occupation rights in Soopa, the particular force of my argument was, in the first instance, greatly marred by a printer's error; instead of, "why I fail to observe," &c. it should have been, "why do *you* fail to observe in the first part of the para. the true value of land *unimproved* by the ryot's industry and capital?" The correction is material as giving sense to the passage, and was subsequently made in a reprint now before me. The bold statement of what is not a fact is not unlike a weed, attracting first attention and credence as to its being the genuine plant, long before the best arguments of the unvarnished tale have had time to assume a right footing. The process of weeding becomes troublesome when they are so prolific as to force themselves on one's notice at every turn. In this connection much was and can be further said, but I must once more take you to task concerning the 690 acres of land, mentioned in the Soopa report as having realized by public auction during the year sums averaging Rs. 10 the acre. Recollect that this is not "an after-thought," but one to which you refer in the last issue of the *Indian Economist*, thus: "The reader will understand that the 690 acres which he (Mr. Beyts) here speaks of as sold at Rs. 10 the acre were not *occupied* land at all" (a truism), "but the unreclaimed *waste* land of the talook remaining after the settlement had been made, and presumably the very poorest soil in the district. In the case of this land, *it was not the right of occupancy at all*, but the right to *reclaim*, that was sold; while the report tells us nothing of the nature of this land, nor the cost of making it productive; and to accuse us of 'unfairness' in omiting it from our statement is absurd." The shamelessness of this passage does not lie so much in exhibiting your ignorance of what "waste" and unoccupied lands are, as in the attempt to assure your readers—with an air of confidence that could only be secured by having carefully ascertained the fact from an undoubted source—that the nature and condition of the land are as you assert. I regret to mortify you by the announcement that the right to *reclaim* land has never yet been *sold* in Guzerat, or any part of this presidency. The reclaimable land, or unproductive "Khar" tracts in the talooka, have been as yet only given to one European and three native capitalists, on the following terms: rent free for the first ten years,—4 annas per acre after the twentieth, and full assessment after 30 years, without of course, any "occupation" price having been exacted from them; so that these lands can scarcely be those to which you have with such plausibility attached my meaning. The 690 acres alluded to by me were arable, but then uncultivated or grass-land, and only poor in comparison with cultivated fields. I presume the semi-technical term "waste" led you away, as it most likely would have done a cotton-spinner. In our agriculture the term applies to unoccupied arable land, or "*pudtar*." I have a strong conviction that you are equally hazy as to the term "right of occupancy," for in page 24 of the pamphlet you say—"The land is supposed to belong to the State, while the ryot can get £100 the acre for occupancy right alone, and the State claim is 11s. a year; in other words, the land is leased at a quit-rent of sixpence per acre." This is somewhat ambiguous, and I find several of your aptest pupils have fallen into the snare, by believing that property worth a hundred pounds *per annum* has been leased at a quit-rent of sixpence per acre. The purchase of occupancy right simply means the purchase outright, not for one or thirty years, but for ever, of the ryot's proprietorship of the soil, heritable and transferable, with all the fixtures and improvements, consisting of trees, wells, sheds, and the remnant virtue of manure. You are, presumably, statistician enough to know what the interest of the capital required to purchase such right of occupation represents per annum. And permit me to ask, Why do you apply a 11s. rental to £100 land the six rupees average rental of the talooka, instead of Rs. 26 the maximum rental? Surely the latter sum should have been applied to the best lands, worth Rs. 1,000 as the occupation price indicates.

It may not be generally known that, prior to 1865, Government (on this side of India at any rate) never put up for sale the right of entering upon arable waste land. The officials of the district had the power to give a ryot as much land as he applied for, subject to the sole condition of his paying the customary annual assessment. This system having led to village accountants and mamlutdars exercising favouritism, and causing much bad blood and petition-writing, Government ruled—not so much for the sake of getting more money as to obviate an evil of great extent—that the occupation right should be sold by public auction. It has hitherto been considered a great success on the part of a Collector to obtain cultivators for the waste tracts of the country. Every inducement is now being offered alike by Native States and our Revenue Officers to obtain simply the annual rental of land lying unproductive—witness efforts in the Punch Mahals, a district of considerable fertility, only 18 miles from the boundary of the Kaira collectorate—the most populous in Guzerat. This may suggest to you a new line of thought concerning occupation value of India, where land has not been preoccupied, and where it has not already received the benefits of *bona fide* private capital.

Had you read the Soopa report impartially, you would have allowed that I had already mentioned that market towns *were* taken into consideration in the settlement, and that grass lands *have* been assessed precisely as if they were under cultivation. If you were to enquire of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Soopa talooka, you will learn that grass can be conveyed by cart to Surat, and *there* sold at Rs. 5-12 annas a thousand poollees. The greatest out-turn of an acre is two *bhars* or about 2,000 poollees. Concerning your question as to the profits of agricultural stock in the district, permit me to refer you to the article, 31st July, in the *Bombay Gazette*, in which the editor gives you a very conclusive reply, so much so, that it will not be out of place to quote him here:—

"The average price of beef of the first quality in Bombay is 7½d. to 8d. a lb., the price quoted by Mr. Knight being the fancy price for beefsteak; but let that pass. We should like to know whether this suggestion about 'the profits of agricultural stock' really indicates a belief on Mr. Knight's part that the value of such stock should be taken into account in calculating the rental of a farm. Some kinds of land produce grass and coarse grains on which cattle and sheep are fed, others corn for the food of man; and different values are set on the land according to the purpose for which the produce can be used. Indirectly, therefore, the value of grazing land must be regulated by the return the farmer gets for his own cattle and sheep, or, which comes to the same thing, by the rate at which he can let out his pastures to breeders who supply the great markets. Surely, even Mr. Knight does not wish that the produce of this kind of land should be valued twice over, once when it is in the form of grass, and again when it has been turned into beef or mutton? It would be as unreasonable to measure what corn land is worth by first taking the value of the corn it yields, and then the value of the men and women who eat it. What Mr. Knight must mean, then, is that Mr. Beyts excludes grass land altogether from the calculations on which the assessment of Soopa is based. This would be a serious blunder if Mr. Beyts had committed it; but what is the real state of the case? Turning to the report on the revenue settlement introduced into the Soopa talooka, we find that the chief portion of the increase in the revenue is owing to the assessment of grass lands at a fair rate."

I can do little more than is here done, that is, refer you back to my report and ask you once more to try to understand it. Soopa does not feed agricultural stock for exportation. The greater portion of the 30,000 head of stock it possesses consists of buffaloes, goats, and sheep kept for daily purposes of home consumption. In a district having 55,412 inhabitants, a buffalo and a goat or sheep to every two persons is not an unusual circumstance or a luxurious allowance. All the plough oxen are imported from the northern parts of Guzerat. When you mention that "grass is selling in Bombay at 1 rupee per 100 poollies or seers, and jowaree at 28 lbs. the rupee," you may not be aware that jowaree is a grain, one of the staple products of the country, and that the quotation is of the grain and not of the straw. Are you quite sure that "the harvest of *ordinary* land in England is worth nearly £6 per acre?" By ordinary, I presume you mean land of *average* quality. I am not in a position to deny it, except by quoting your own words at page 307 of the last *Agricultural Gazette of India*, where you inform the public that on a liberal calculation the gross saleable yearly product of an acre is less than £4. This is certainly the estimate of a celebrated agriculturist, but one which has been accepted by you without any misgivings. If any comparison is to be made, you ought to take into consideration the superiority of English agriculture, and the *higher prices* ruling for products there. Then, again, mark—were you to exclude the 25,000 acres of grass land at Rs. 10 per acre, and divide the balance of cultivated land by Rs. 19,80,000, the gross produce will prove to be worth nearly Rs. 51 per acre instead of Rs. 37½.

It may be sufficient to make one more remark on the condition of the Baroda ryots, and the strange inconsistencies one may be hurried into by subordinating reason to sentiment. If it be admitted that the assessment in British is half that which is ruling in Gaekwaree territory—not that you admit this proportion, for *yours* has been distinctly laid down as being one-half to one-third the produce in Native States, and 1-20th in our talookas—how can it then be within the widest range of probability, that our subjects are leaving a land of "quit-rents" and freedom, for one of rack-rent and bondage? The exact information as to the flight across the border, and the happiness reigning there, must be received *cum grano salis*. Permit me to conclude by drawing your attention to an article of marked ability in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 27th ultimo, and especially to the sound advice there offered to you—"If Mr. Knight studied figures a little less and human nature a little more, he would not make laughable blunders of this kind, which lead ordinary people to suppose that he lives in a sort of dreamland, far away from the realities of the actual world."—I am, &c.,

Surat, Aug. 5, 1871. N. B. BEYTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 12th August, compared with the statement issued on the 5th August:—

LIABILITIES.	5th August.	12th August.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	197,85,006	199,03,495
Do. do. do. at Branches	52,09,164	52,86,947
Other Deposits	131,70,330	148,71,652
Post Bills	28,521	36,997
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,57,855	9,40,906
Rs.	453,65,876	475,39,997
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,34,697	75,55,036
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	47,67,922	59,17,568
Loans, on Security of do. do.	17,49,479	16,93,469
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,251	8,761
Bills Discounted	76,56,883	76,62,504
Stamps	6,393	6,291
Dead Stock ....Rs. 4,89,932 Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,0.0	4,49,490	4,34,932
Bullion	9,11,497	9,09,046
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,24,225	13,67,674
Cash and Currency Notes	207,56,039	228,84,716
Rs.	453,65,876	475,39,997

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 14th Aug, 11-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 34 cents.

CARWAR, 14th Aug. 9-40 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 39 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th Aug. 11-25 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 78, rainfall 4 inches 70 cents.

CANNANORE, 14th Aug. 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·980, rainfall 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th Aug. 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 22·805.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th August, 1-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th August, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th August, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th August, 6-66 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M of the 13th to 9 P.M of the 14th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 23	0 17
,, Calcutta	6 33	0 10
,, Madras	1 4	0 27
,, Galle	9 59	0 27

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held at Walkeshwur to-day, and will continue for about a week.

RAIN AT CUTCH.—A correspondent informs us that there was a heavy fall of rain at Cutch last week.

THE BARQUE AFRICA, Captain T. Ranchhanpt, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Zanzibar.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were fifty-two vagrants in the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

RUBATTINO COMPANY'S STEAMER ARABIA left Aden for Bombay on Sunday, and consequently may be expected on the 21st instant.

A NEW POSTAL LINE.—A new postal line has been opened between Koodla and Mhowa, in the province of Kattywar.

HOSPITAL AT NAGPORE.—By the exertions of Dr. Beatson, a fund has been raised for the purpose of erecting an hospital at Nagpore.

BULSAR.—A movement has been set on foot to start an Association at Bulsar, with the object of advocating the rights of the natives of Guzerat.

A NATIVE ASSOCIATION.—Last week an association was started at Broach similar to those recently established at Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, and Ahmednuggur.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have received, up to Saturday, Rs. 11,284, on account of the above fund.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Goanese woman named Esperance DeSouza, residing at Worlee, was bitten by a snake in her hut on Saturday night, and died soon afterwards.

SURAT.—The District Judge of Surat has ordered the transference of some of the cases from the first-class Subordinate Judge's Court to the Court of the Assistant Judge of the station.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo employed in one of the saw mills at Parell had one of his hands accidentally cut off by the machinery yesterday morning. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

KATTYWAR.—A large dhurumsalla has now been opened at Moolee, on the road from Wudwan to Rajcote, for the use of travellers. It was built at the expense of the Moolee Durbar.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Bheema, woman, who was knocked down by a cow while walking along the Pinjrapole road on Thursday. The enquiry has been adjourned till to-morrow.

CHINA MAIL.—The P. and O. s. s. Orissa, Captain Tomlin, arrived yesterday from China with a general cargo and the following passengers: From Hongkong—Mr. Hunt. From Galle—Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Murray. From Calcutta—Baboo Gungooly.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Abdoola Mahomedbux and two others for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for house-breaking by night, and theft of several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 288, the property of Myadas Ramchunder.

RAJCOTE.—A correspondent at Rajkote writing on the 9th, says—"We have got a post in to-day, but have no signs of the mail. We have only had about nine inches of rain since the 1st, but the country between Wudwan and Veerumgaum is reported flooded. We have lost two posts apparently, those of the 3rd and 4th, with all our English news; but I hope they will follow."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital on the body of a European named John Buckley, a compositor in the *Imperial Press*. The jury came to the conclusion that Buckley's death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of an accidental fall from the window of the third storey of a house near Dhobie Talao.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Phœbe Morel	Kuhner.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Redowa	Schwarzwald	Kuhner.
Sel (Op)	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
Valse	Olga, or the Princess	Julien.
Galop	The Chimes	Godfrey.

A PARSEE LADY'S LETTER FROM CHINA.—One of the three Parsee ladies who left Bombay on the 24th May last, by the P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia, has written a long letter from China to the *Rast Goftar*. After describing the several stations at which they touched during the voyage, the writer animadverts on the practice of Parsees going to reside in China and not taking their wives with them—a practice which she thinks is a fruitful source of immorality.

ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt, in a neat pamphlet, (printed at the *Dufter Ashkara Press*) of an address presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh while at Bombay, by Dustoor Peshootunjee Behramjee Sunjana, the High Priest of the Parsees. The address is printed in four languages, Pehlvi, Zend, English and Guzerati. The reply of H. R. H. the Prince Alfred, acknowledging with thanks the address, is also printed in the pamphlet.

A CHEATING CASE AT SURAT.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Surat on the 7th instant, before Mr W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge, Lalljee Jairam, Nanabhoy Slat, and a goldsmith named Motiram, were charged with cheating a Hindoo resident of Surat. Messrs. Taylor and Nanabhai Haridas conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Thacker, of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, defended the accused. The goldsmith was acquitted. The other two prisoners were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each.

AN IGNORANT NATIVE ASSESSOR.—In a case tried at Surat before the Sessions Court last week, one of the native assessors, a Borah, was asked by the Session Judge whether the accused persons were guilty or not or, in other words, what was his opinion about the case? The assessor replied, "What am I to know about their acts?" The Judge explained to him that the trial had lasted for two days before him, and asked whether or not the prisoners were in his opinion guilty of the charge with which they stood assigned. The Borah said, "I concur with the other assessor, and, according to his opinion, I believe that the accused were guilty of the charge of cheating."

WE understand that another addition has been made to the number of Cotton Pressing Companies at Kurrachee. The name of the company is "Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company (Limited), and the concern is under the management of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. The premises upon which the presses are to be erected lately belonged to the Sind Press Company (wound up about two years ago). The property is extensive, and is situated in close proximity to the Custom House. The capital of the company is rupees one lac, divided into one hundred shares. No shares have been allotted to the public, but are all owned by a few respectable cotton shippers interested in the formation of the company.

THE POONA FOX HOUNDS.—The meet of the Poona Fox Hounds on Friday was not so successful as could have been wished. The "sport" was not good, but the long ride of nearly twenty miles across country was sport of itself to the excellent horsemen and lady-riders who attended on Friday. The country was "vile," to use the expression of one member of the meet, the vilest he had ever rode over with the hounds. There will be a meet on Thursday morning.—*Deccan Herald*.

POONA REGATTA.—The honorary secretary of the Poona Boat Club intimates to the public that it is proposed to hold the annual regatta on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September. The Hon. A. D. Sassoon, Esq., C.S.I., has with his usual kindness placed his beautiful grounds at Garden Reach at the disposal of the Boat Club on the aforementioned days. All the entries, including names, weights, and colours of the crews are to be sent in on or before the 31st of August. Further particulars are to be published shortly. The Poona Regatta is one of the best sights of the season, and we hope the weather will be specially favourable on the days appointed this year. The weather last year was very unpleasant.—*Ibid*.

THE "DECCAN HERALD"—The *Deccan Herald*, in a paragraph headed "Ourselves," says—"In consequence of the reduction of the postage on newspapers by one-half, which comes into operation on the 1st of October next, the proprietors of this paper have determined to meet the Government by an equally liberal concession to those of their subscribers who may pay their subscriptions in advance on and after the 1st of January 1872. From that date this paper will be forwarded *free of postage* to all those at out-stations who pay the subscription price in advance. We are unable to make this concession, we are happy to say, in consequence of the increased patronage that has been extended to the *Deccan Herald* from all quarters during the past and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

present year. The cheering prospects held out by the liberality of Government in this concession to the newspaper press of India are very encouraging, and there can be no doubt that it will meet with its own reward in a very large increase to the postage revenues and a vastly enlarged circulation of newspapers—amongst which the *Deccan Herald* will be found well to the front."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, 2,092 tons, and 600 h. p., Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr T Clayton
Mr T W Mecklenburgh and two children
Mr C L A Wyander
Mrs Donohoe
Mr W Downing
Mr Wright
Mrs Peaken and two children.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon. William Robinson
Mr O Fiedler
Mr W R Benson
Mr W A Goodeve.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 255 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 78 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 145 from the Magistrates of Police, 27 from Military Courts Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 146 were natives, and the remainder, 109, Europeans.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A MEETING was held at Colaba, on Saturday, for the formation of a Gun Club in Bombay. Rules were agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed a committee to direct the operations of the Club :—Colonel Smith, R.A., president; F. S. Hore, Esq., and Captain Graham, R.A., joint secretaries; J. Percy Leith, Esq., treasurer; H. Maxwell, Esq., Captain H. Morland, Captain Sir John Campbell, R.A., and Captain Jacob, 19th N.I., members.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST JULY.)

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—The crops were in great want of rain. The cultivators had commenced sowing cotton. The public health was reported to be good.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—Sowing operations were still delayed for want of rain, which was urgently required. The season for sowing khureef had nearly passed and the seed was still unknown. The fall of rain in the Dangee villages of Anhola talooka had proved beneficial to the crops already sown, and sowing operations had been continued there. Fever and ague prevailed in some of the talookas. Slight cholera reported in two villages of Anhola talooka. Cattle were reported to be suffering from want of green fodder.

DISMISSAL OF THE CHARGE AGAINST THE CARTING SUB-AGENTS OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

IN the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th and 8th inst., we published the report of a case, tried before Mr. E. C. W. Ollivant, full-power magistrate at Surat, in which Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvi, the carting agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and other persons, the sub-contractors of the carting agency at Surat, were charged—at the instance of one Rustomjee Jamsetjee—with cheating and criminal breach of trust. The charge against Mr. Byramjee, as already reported, was at once dismissed. The case against the sub-contractors was resumed before Mr. Ollivant at Surat on Thursday last, and was continued the next day, when Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the accused, Sorabjee Cursetjee, Dorabjee Temooljee, Jehangirjee Poonjeajee, Pranjeewun Bhooken, Keeka Narron, Khima Nicha, Chubildass Gungadass, Purshotum Hurkisson, and Bhooken Gopall. Mr. Kevulram Omedram, vakil, appeared for the prosecution.

Rustomjee Jamsetjee, the complainant, Pranjeevun Coobeir, Hurgovin Bhugwan, and Bhugwan Doolut were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The magistrate expressed an opinion upon the evidence that there was no case made out. The vakil was heard in support of the prosecution.

MR. OLLIVANT, in giving his judgment in the case, said—From the evidence produced it is clear that both the parties who, according to the complainant, have been defrauded, consider the general system pursued by the carting agents to be to their own advantage. But the complainant alleges that, on certain particular occasions, the Surat carting agents have represented to the company in their daily returns that they carted goods which were actually carted by the merchants themselves and have so obtained from the company the rate for the time being allowed to them for cartage, instead of merely the one pie per maund commission, to which they were entitled. It is, however, clear that the carting agents were in the habit of taking delivery of the merchants' goods from the Railway Company, whereupon the company's risk ended and the agents became responsible to the merchants. Sometimes the carting agents would then convey the goods to their warehouse or elsewhere (it is immaterial where;) and sometimes would hand them over to the consignees on the premises. The consignees having in the latter case the cost of carting, there would be allowed a "wultur," or deduction, by the carting agents to the consignees, of the same amount as the drawback which they would have got had they, in the first instance, obtained delivery from the company's servants. It appears, therefore, that by thus keeping up a current account with the carting agents, and always obtaining their goods through them, the merchants have been able to take their goods when they liked (instead of at once, as they must have done from the company,) to avoid risk, and when they wished to cart themselves, to get back as much from the carting agents as they could have done from the company. Looking at the circumstances, I think there can be no doubt that there was a general understanding, either expressed or implied, that the carting agents should take delivery for the merchants; and then if the consignee wished to cart his own goods, he could do so. Had a consignee wished on any occasion to obtain delivery direct from the company, he was at liberty to do so, and printed handbills have been circulated to this effect. I am, therefore, of opinion that the merchants have suffered no wrongful loss or been defrauded in any way; and I am admitting as proved the fact that merchants have, on many occasions, carted their own goods without obtaining drawback from the station-master. Something has been said about the goods-clerk refusing to give drawback, but in this case it is the company's servants and not the carting agent's, against whom the complaint should have been made as far as the company is concerned. Again, taking as proved the fact of consignees having carted for themselves, and the carting agent having charged the company a full cartage rate instead of only for the one pie commission, I find that there is nothing to establish a charge against the accused persons. By clause 6 of the contract of 1870 (and the other contracts contain similar provisions,) the carting agent is entitled to receive a commission of one pie per maund only "in any case in which goods are invoiced to Surat, at rates including delivery, but carted away from the station by the consignees instead of by the contractor; and the consignees thereupon receive a drawback on the amount of the rate charged" (such drawback, as the complainant himself asserts, only to be obtained from the company's servants,) by which the Railway Company protect themselves from having to pay cartage twice. Except under these conditions, the carting agents could have had no possible claim to the one pie commission which, the complainant says, is what they were entitled to. Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the company, and the person who is presumably best qualified to represent the company in this matter, and who, according to his own showing, issues the instructions to the carting agents, says that "the company had no objection if the consignees chose to come to an understanding with the carting agents"; and that, "in the absence of the consignees, the carting agents would take delivery of the goods." It is evident that Mr. Duxbury does not consider that the practice in question (namely, the carting agents charging full delivery rates) has caused any wrongful loss to the company; and looking at the contract, I am of opinion that the carting agents charged nothing more than they had a right to. Admitting all the facts, I find that there is nothing to establish a charge of criminal breach of trust or of framing incorrect documents with intent to injure, or of cheating, or of extortion, against the accused persons; and accordingly, under sections 225 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, I direct that Sorabjee Cursetjee, Dorabjee Temooljee, Jehangirjee Poonjeajee, Pranjeevan Bhooken, Keeka Narron, Khima Nicha, Chubildas Gungadas, Pursotum Hurkisson, and Bhooken Gopall be discharged.

THE TABLES TURNED.

AFTER the above decision had been given, Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvi, applied for and obtained the magistrate's sanction to prosecute Rustomjee Jamsetjee, the complainant in the above case, under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, for having knowingly made a false charge with intent to injure Byramjee Nusserwanjee; and under section 193 of the Code, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, namely, by saying, "I swear I did not tell Mr. Ollivant that Sorabjee had suffered three years imprisonment for forgery." Mr. Ollivant remarked—"An enquiry had been made previously under the orders of Government. From the answer which the complainant then received, the complainant must have known that the company had suffered no injury, and not one of the merchants has come forward as a complainant in this matter." The accused was directed to give bail in one security of Rs. 1,000, or in two securities of Rs. 500 each, to appear to answer to either or both of the above charges when called upon.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long.; 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

12th August.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·711	in.
Temperature of the Air	79·3	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	76·4	,,
Dew Point	75·4	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·879	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	83·0	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·5	,,
General direction of wind, W, WNW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	398	
	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	1	11
Registered between 1st January and 6th August 1871	23	97
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 13th August.	25	8

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE following is the concluding portion of our report of the adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices held on Saturday last :—

PROPOSED NEW ROAD.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the next business was a proposal which he was going to lay before the Bench to construct a new Bellasis Road at a cost of Rs. 37,000. The request was made by Soonderjee Mooljee and others, and he was not sure but that they were not some of the poor oppressed taxpayers—(laughter)—who protested against any expenditure at all. He (the Commissioner) pointed out to them that, though the road would be undoubtedly useful and a great improvement, there was no necessity for it. They proposed to pay apart of the cost, and offered to advance the whole amount required—Rs. 3,759—free, of interest, in order that the work should be carried out. He (the Commissioner) promised to lay their proposal before the Bench.

Mr. Ormiston said that he begged to propose that they did not sanction the application. It was not expedient to borrow in such a way; when they could afford to expend money from the funds of the Bench it might be done.

Mr. James Taylor begged to second the proposal of Mr. Ormiston; it would be a very bad precedent to establish.

Mr. Ormiston's proposition was then put and carried unanimously.

THE REPORT OF NO. 4 COMMITTEE.

The next business before the meeting was to read a letter from the members of the committee appointed to consider the financial position of the Municipality at the time Act II. of 1865 came into operation.

Mr. W. M. Wood suggested that the letter standing next on the list should be read first, as being the proper order in which they should be received.

The Municipal Commissioner—I object to that. This report is dated 7th September 1869—two years ago,—and we have been trying to get it ever since.

Mr. Wood—No, no. It was not asked for until the other day.

The Municipal Commissioner—Yes. Upon my word and honour, as I said the other day, I thought the committee had been sitting upon it so long that it had got addled. At any rate we have got it at last, and now Mr. Wood wants to propose that the letter from Government should be put in first. And what is to follow? Why, a similar resolution to that proposed the other day, "With reference to Government letter so and so, I beg to propose that this report be forwarded to Government for their disposal." I have a very particular reason indeed for the discussion of Mr. Wood's committee's report should come on now in its proper place, which you shall hear by-and-bye

The Clerk of the Peace then read the letter in question, after which

Mr. Wood said—You will see, Mr Chairman, that the letter just read affords, to those who remember the circumstances, sufficiently reply to the remark made by the Municipal Commissioner. This committee of the three or four which were appointed at the same time, was the only one which began with its work and went through with it. The leading report on the constitution, of which these are all part and parcel, for some reason or other was not gone on with, except in the case of Mr. Ormiston, who with a kind of second sight wrote his report six months before the committee was appointed. This report of No. 4 Committee you have all seen, and I do not think it is necessary for me to say much about it. If there is any motion required in order to deal with it, I will move—"That this report be forwarded along with the others referred to in the letter of request from Government." The report is divided into four or five sections. The first section refers to what was for a long time a very difficult and obscure question—the position of the Municipality when Act II. of 1865 first came into operation what cash there was in hand, what means there were of carrying on the work of the Municipality, and what its liabilities were. The first of these subjects is dealt with in the first section of the report, and I may say that the conclusions arrived at in that section are different from what I anticipated, on going into the enquiry. The rest of the report deals with claims of the Corporation on capital account to the extent of 35 lakhs, and revenue claims of 2 or 3 lakhs per annum. The principal part of the capital liabilities was that relating to the Water Works, which is considered in the last section. I refer to it first, because I am glad to find that the Bench is at last interested in the subject of the position of the Vehar Water Works, and how we stand with regard to liability on account of them. The engineering and the financial portions of this subject are quite distinct, and it is the financial history of Vehar that is dealt with in the last section of our report. I think I may venture to say that if this committee had done nothing else but dig up the report of the Committee of 1856, when the members of the Bench of that day took up their position with regard to this subject, which if they had maintained—as I daresay they did as well as they could—we should have been in a much better position than we are now with regard to those claims which the gentlemen who have just spoken think should be put forward. We have done a good work in showing, as we have done, that the Corporation has in this matter been treated with the greatest injustice. The report of the Committee is signed by names still respected in Bombay—General Tremenheere, Dr. Buist, Mr. Swanson. The subject is well worth taking up seriously. That report is not included in the *precis* which the Commissioner drew up before——

The Municipal Commissioner—I did not draw up the *precis*.

Mr. Wood—The *precis* presented by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner—I did not present the *precis*. It was drawn up for the Bench by order of the Clerk of the Peace.

Mr. Wood—Well it does not matter whoever drew it up. We considered it is open to you to lay before the Secretary of State the grounds upon which you may ask for a remission of the debt; the committee have stated several alternatives, and it will be for the Bench to consider which of them to adopt. I need not refer to the first section of the report further, than to remark that when we began the enquiry we of course knew the conclusions at which a committee of the Legislative Council on the same subject had arrived at a few months before. But we rather avoided going into the evidence they brought forward and took up the whole mater *de novo*; and the conclusions we arrived at were similar to those arrived at by the Legislative Council, though approached from a different point of view. That section of the report is, of course, nearly historical; but as to the other sections, if the Bench had time to take up things which require a good deal of concentrated attention, the result would, I think, go far to alter the position of the Municipality. I have already alluded to the section of the Water Works, and I trust it will have its full effect on the Bench. The committee have done their part in the matter, and as it is now for the Justices to work it out thoroughly I trust they will not lose sight of it. The next important subject is that of the income tax grants. You will remember that when the income tax was levied certain portions described in the report were set aside for Municipalities—more particularly for large city municipalities. To show what has been done in this matter, Calcutta has received ten lakhs, and Bombay, at the time of making up this report, had scarcely received one. Many persons of course smile at the idea of getting funds out of the Government of India, but it is as a matter of business that we took the subject into consideration, and I do not think that proposals of this kind should be set aside because they appear to be difficult or unattainable. It is your business to urge what you consider to be due from those allotments according to acts which, it can be shown, have never been carried out. The Government of India has never met its obligations in this matter. Last year the Municipal Commissioner of the city of Surat pressed his claims and got a pretty considerable sum under this head; and I need not say that our proportion, if we had it, would prove very useful indeed. Another section of this report refers to the share which the Municipality should have had in the land sales of the ramparts, &c. These sales have turned out much less favourably than was expected, and, while we do not wish the Bench to make claims on castles in the air, we desire that they should share fairly in whatever may have been the proceeds of those sales. We think the Corporation and the crowded native town has quite as strong a claim upon the funds derived from this source as have the Harbour Works and Defences and the Barracks at Kirkee. Another portion of the report refers to a subject which cuts quite across the present policy of the Government of India, and that is with regard to its taking a share in the support of the police under the large municipalities. We show reasons why that should be done, and that at all events Government should bear its fair share of all the ordinary rates. It has done so to a larger extent than was formerly the case, but the subject is one still to be pushed, although it has entirely changed its position with regard to large municipalities.

The Chairman—Are you going to conclude with a motion?

Mr. Wood—Yes, I have moved. In 1868, when Government drew up their manifesto respecting town duties, which were then extending in Northern and Central India they included this paragraph in their resolutions :—

"24. It will be for local Governments and administrations to review the whole question of municipal taxation and expenditure, and the Government of India will be prepared to consider any well-founded claims for assistance from the Imperial revenues *in bearing the charges for town police*, when it can be shown that the observance of the principles laid down in this resolution renders it proper to revise the existing adjustment of the shares *of those charges* between the Government and the Municipality."

If our claims were properly put before the authorities concerned and fairly met we could afford to dispense with the town duties, and might also possess a Municipal Hall and other things which we sigh in vain for now. I propose that the report be sent along with the others to the Secretary to Government.

Mr. James Taylor—I do not think it necessary to send it to Government now, for it has gone up already. I beg to propose—

"That the report now before the Bench be received, and that the Committee be thanked for their labours, and that the various questions of our claims against the State raised by the Committee be referred for consideration to a subsequent day to be appointed by the Chairman."

A more valuable report has never before been presented to the Bench, and I think the disrespectful manner in which I heard the Commissioner speak of it was hardly becoming. I wish to say that I entirely concur with the conclusions the committee has come to on the financial position of the Municipality when the new *regime* came into existence. There is an excellent case made out on the point that Mr. Wood has referred to, and the report is valuable in making clear our position as to the Vehar Water Works, with regard to which the Bench never had the slightest responsibility from beginning to end. As to their having cost Rs. 25 lakhs more than the estimate, that the work was "scamped," and that for all this the Municipality has been asked to pay 52 lakhs with interest, I simply say it is scandalous; and I believe that if we made a proper representation to the Government of India a large portion of the debt would be remitted. Six years ago I moved a resolution to that effect, and I am sorry that that resolution was put before Government in the most meagre manner that was possible. An answer from Government could not be expected, when no arguments were given and no case presented, but simply handing up the bare resolution. That is the way these things are carried on, and I am not surprised that we get on no better in that respect than we do.

The Municipal Commissioner—Who signed the resolution to which you refer?

Mr. Taylor—I consider the Municipal Commissioner ought to be responsible.

The Municipal Commissioner—I beg your pardon, I am not responsible for anything done by the Clerk of the Peace.

Mr Taylor—I do not attempt to saddle the Commissioner with it, but I simply say that that way of conducting such a business is a disgrace to the Bench. Regarding the report of Mr Wood's committee, all I have to say at present is that it is rather premature to deal with it before we have Captain Tulloch's report, which he has promised us on the Vehar Water Works.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—I should like to second Mr. Taylor's proposition, as there are many important questions raised in that report; first with respect to the income tax allotment which the Government of India made upon works of public utility. My impression is that the money allotted to the Bombay Municipality was spent by the Provincial Government on the roads on the other side of the harbour. I think we have a very good claim against the Government for the allotments intended for this Municipality. The Government of Bombay have at present under consideration the question of an accumulated reserve of some 20 lakhs out of the local funds, and before any portion of that sum is appropriated I think the Bench ought to go to Government with a representation in respect of our claims—whether with regard to the scamping of the work at the Vehar lake or the matters which Mr. Wood's committee have raised so pertinently.

Captain Baker—The accumulation is 4 lakhs, not 20.

Mr. Narayan Wassoodewjee—Whatever it was we should ask for our allotment. Considering that our exchequer is in an insolvent state it is not much for this Bench to appoint a day to consider the various questions that have been raised. It would be unwise for us to shelve this report, because there are momentous questions involved in it. A day for the consideration of those questions should be fixed by the Chairman, for it should not be mixed up with the police question, which alone I believe will take up a whole afternoon.

The Municipal Commissioner—I do not wish to say anything against the letter that has just been read. No doubt the report is very creditable to the committee; but with regard to what is said about the income tax and so forth I think that credit might have been given to those who supplied Mr. Wood and the other members of the committee with the various facts which have been described with so much ability and started the hares which he has run down.

Mr. Wood here read the concluding paragraph of the report, in which credit was given to all who had in any way helped the committee in their labours.

The Municipal Commissioner—I have not quite done. I was going to take a preliminary objection, and that is that it is not an original report at all.

Mr. Wood—Original as a report.

The Municipal Commissioner—I beg not to be interrupted. I protest in the strongest terms against the receipt of printed reports with printed signatures—two years after the report is dated, and after two of the gentlemen have left the country. It is contrary to the practice of all public bodies to receive reports with printed signatures, and I have strong reasons for not receiving the report in that form, which I will now proceed to tell you. Before setting out my reasons in detail I would ask Mr. Wood if he ever saw the signature of Mr. Brice to this report?

Mr. Wood—I cannot say just now, but his assent to the report was signified in a note.

The Commissioner—Did you see his signature?

Mr. Wood—I believe I did, but at all events I was authorized to affix his signature.

The Commissioner—Have you got your authority?

Mr. Wood—Yes.

The Commissioner—Did you, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, see Mr. Brice's signature?

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—I signed the report. There was a printed report without signature, and I signed it. I do not know whether it was signed by Mr. Wood or Mr. Russel Aitken.

The Municipal Commissioner—I will tell you why I ask these questions. Mr. Brice left Bombay on the 31st August 1869, and this report is dated 9th September 1869. Before going Mr. Brice made some observations to me which led me afterwards very strongly to doubt whether Mr. Brice had given his unconditional adhesion to this report, or rather the first part of it. On the very day when this report was placed in our hands officially, I took the matter up. Having ascertained from young Mr. Brice that his father left Bombay on the 31st August 1868, having ascertained his address, I wrote to Mr. Wood, who has brought forward this report, and asked her for the original. He informed me that the original had been handed over to the printing office, and had in all probability been treated as waste paper. I then asked for the file of the proceedings of the committee—which I maintain to be a public document. I was told in reply that the record of these proceedings was not a public document, and that neither the Bench nor myself had a right access to them. I was still in pursuit of my doubt whether Mr. Brice had really signed this report or not, and I spent Rs. 250 in a telegram to England to Mr. Brice. Here is the telegram I sent, dated 26th July 1871:—"Did you approve and sign report of Martin Wood's committee? Manuscript signature not to be found. But your signature in print appears, dated 9th September 1869." Mr. Brice replied as follows :—

"Don't think any signature was given up, as I instructed late son Frederick to get from Wood attestation of figures by Maidment and then show them to you. Recommended also that report be revised and copy sent. We never heard since. 31st July 1871."

That is entirely in accordance with what Mr. Brice told me before he left. I knew he did not approve of the first part of the report in many respects. After a little time I again addressed Mr. Wood for his copy of the proceedings feeling perfectly certain that I should find something in them, and after some difficulty he gave them to me, not as a matter of right but as a favour—for which I am sure I am very much obliged to him, but I should have had them whether or no. In that same file I find this letter from the late Mr. Frederick Brice, dated the day after his father left for England :—

"My dear Mr. Wood,—My father before leaving this asked me to let you know that he would wish the Committee's Report on Municipality altered from the words 'deficiency attributable to Mr. Crawford,' to—'incurred under the new regime.'

"He also wishes Mr. Maidment to examine and verify the statement made under the first headings as to receipts, balances, &c.

"Had I better see Mr. Maidment? I send the receipt herewith. I called round to see you to-day, but you were out.—Yours sincerely,

"F. W. BRICE.

"1st September 1869."

That entirely accords with Mr. Brice's statement by telegram, and I am convinced that he did not wish that report to go before the public with his signature until certain figures had been verified by Mr. Maidment, who was not the Controller at the time to which the report related. I may say that the figures in several respects do not tally with the figures which were supplied by Mr. Maidment from the accounts. Well, gentlemen, having taken all this trouble, I thought I would take a little more, and so I went down to my friend, Mr. Firth, at the Byculla Press, and asked him what he did with his waste. He said he did not know, and so we made a search for it, and a very long search it was. We went through five or six large boxes, and at last we succeeded in finding the original report; which original report I now beg to hand in and substitute for the copy. (Sensation.) That original report, as I very strongly suspected from first to last, contains the conditional signature of Mr. Brice, the conditional paragraph of which it is very plain from his telegram and his son's letter has been scored out without his authority. His signature is to be used on the figures being right. I think I have shown you very good reason in all future time for not receiving any report from any committee that is not signed in manuscript. I think I have shown you that Mr. Brice had a doubt about the first part of that report, and that his signature was a conditional one; and I shall take very good care to elicit from him a fuller reply than that he has stated in his telegram. In publishing the report no notice appears to have been taken of that conditional signature or of the message left by Mr. Brice before he went away. I do not think the Bench has been treated by this committee in the way in which it ought. I have nothing more to say, but I strongly urge that no report should be received from anybody at all unless there are manuscript signatures to it, and I think I have shown a very good reason why. I shall only trouble you with a very few remarks upon the first part of the report. I spoke, as Mr. Taylor was good enough to say, somewhat [illegible] spect my observations may have been disrespectful to the report, the observations only referred to the first part of it, which I think I called "muddled." I really cannot withdraw this observation.

Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee—I must really call the Commissioner to order, because the discussion is getting into personalities.

The Commissioners—I am endeavouring to explain observations which I made at a previous meeting. I meant that it was rather confused, and I think that I shall be able to show you that it was confused. The Committee have mixed up the financial *book* conditions of the different Municipal funds on a certain date with the cash or convertible funds available actually on that date—two things which cannot be blended together without confusion. The committee have assumed that the whole amount of the Drainage Fund, Rs. 17. 82, 820 was available, but you will find in the first place that a great portion of this was made up of book estimates, and in the second place, that only Rs. 13,65,213, instead of Rs. 17,82,830, were ever written off. You will also find that out of this very sum of money, partly book entries and partly Government paper, no less than Rs 5,00,000 of Government paper were sold before I had anything to do with the Municipality. It is very clear from this, at any rate, that the book entry of Rs. 17,82,830 was not available when I took charge. In further proof of the correctness of this statement as compared with the Controller's imaginary surplus, I may say that Colonel Marriott's Select Committee of the Legislative Council in considering what the position of the Municipality was in July 1865, came to the conclusion that the deficit at that time was Rs. 4,85,000; and then again we find six months later, from figures which cannot be contravened, the actual deficit was Rs. 4,69,461, whereas Mr Wood's committee starting from the same position and accepting Colonel Marriott's report, make it out that on the 1st of January 1866, six months later, that the whole of this deficit has disappeared and that there is a surplus of Rs. 85,000. All this is taken from book entries in one part of their report and actual available funds in another. The two accounts have been made confused and mixed together, and the result is a mistake which I feel perfectly certain that any accountant at the Bench or among the public can work out for himself. As to the rest of the topics dealt with in this report, as Mr. Narrayen Wassodew has said, I think they are of sufficient importance to warrant the Bench in dealing with them separately. The income tax allotment is one which might be pressed further with advantage, though for myself I am not sanguine of success, but there is the undoubted fact that there was an allotment and that the city has not got the money. I do not say that there may not be some explanation, but there is the fact, and it may be worth pursuing, especially when Calcutta got 11 lacs of cash paid into its coffers by Government on the very same account, and if we are going to do so let us take up the Vehar Water Works question at the same time, but whatever you do, let us have manuscript signatures in future to all reports presented to us. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali then said—In the matter of this report, as to Mr. Brice's signature I know nothing about it, but as regards the Commissioner's comments on the first section of this report, I may say that I am responsible for it more than any other member of the committee. (Hear, hear.) It is now very late, and I will try to make my remarks as short as possible in explanation. We were asked to find out the financial state of the Municipality, when Act II. of 1865 came into operation, and the result of our enquiries has been, to quote the language of the report, "The committee, however, are able to state that, when the present Municipal Commissioner took charge of the Municipality, there was a large amount of uncollected taxes, as also a considerable sum to the credit of the Drainage Fund, more than sufficient to pay off every liability left by the Board of Commissioners." Then the committee further find—

"With regard to the first head of enquiry, that at the time Mr. Crawford assumed charge, namely, on 1st July 1865, there was a surplus in favour of the Municipality; and that the amount of such surplus may be estimated approximately at Rs. 6,84,141. It is true, there was a heavy book balance against the Municipal fund proper; but as there was a considerable sum to the credit of the Drainage Fund, there was practically a cash balance of nearly seven lacs of rupees in favour of the Municipality when the present Commissioner took charge."

We arrived at these figures after the most careful examination, and I believe that they are correct. The Commissioner has said in the beginning of his remarks that some figures were furnished us by Mr. Maidment. What he gave us were those already in the printed annual reports and other accounts which we had already. What we asked of him particularly were the liabilities contracted by the old Commissioners separated from the liabilities contracted by the present Commissioner. The most important point was to separate the payments and liabilities incurred by the late Commissioners and the present Municipal Commissioner, and we put the question to Mr. Maidment, and this is the answer. I will read you what he says—"These cannot be separated beyond what is stated in Major Thacker's report, pages 4 and 5." Therefore I say that Mr. Maidment did not give us the figures we wanted to have, but only the figures we already had in printed accounts and other statements.

Mr. Taylor—Perhaps he could not give them.

Mr. Sorabjee—Mr. Maidment said that they could not be separated. Now as I have read to you, the sum and substance of our report on the first section is this, that the Municipality had seven lacs of rupees in hand when the present Commissioner took charge. There is a good deal of confusion, and no doubt the Bench are confused too in attending to these figures; but I must explain that there is a Municipal fund proper which was heavily in debt, but there was money remaining in the Drainage Fund which was more than enough to pay off all the debts of the Municipal fund proper. I will show you that we are fully borne out in this conclusion by the Commissioner himself, by Major Thacker the former Controller of Accounts, and by a printed statement of the Commissioner published immediately after his taking charge of the Municipality. I will just read you what the Commissioner wrote. It is very short. In his annual report for 1865, he says—"The coffers of the Municipality were empty shortly before I took charge, and had there not been a considerable sum to the credit of the Drainage Fund, I should have entered on my duties with enormous liabilities contracted by my predecessors." I beg the Bench to mark the words in this passage, "had there not been a considerable sum in the credit of the Drainage Fund," &c. Now what is the meaning of that statement made by Mr. Crawford in his report for 1865? Does it show that there was no money in the Drainage Fund, that everything was empty? No, it shows that the Municipal fund proper was in debt, but in the Drainage Fund there was money to pay off that debt and leave seven lacs over. Then there is another statement of the Commissioner's which he prepared and distributed to the Justices signed by himself, dated July 1865, showing the position of the Municipality at the time he took charge. He starts in this with a cash balance of Rs. 2,49,542 Now, I will ask you to remember what the Commissioner said the other day when he called the report of Mr. Wood's committee a muddled one. He said that, instead of a balance of seven lacs, there was only Rs. 12,978. Now here is the printed statement by Mr Crawford himself, that he had Rs 2,49,542 cash balance when he assumed charge of his office. Then that answer of his the other day was misleading. How did he get that Rs. 2,49,542. I tried to trace it, and I find the following words in Mr. Crawford's report for 1865—"However, the late Board, shortly before July, transferred two lacs of rupees from the Drainage fund to the Municipal fund wherewith to start me in life, and immediately on taking charge I brought the state of the Municipal finances to the notice of the Bench, and obtained authority to borrow yet further from the Drainage fund, should necessity arise."

The Commissioner—It is all right, no one doubts all that.

Mr. Sorabjee—It is not as the Commissioner told Mr. Wood and the Bench that the balance was only Rs. 12,900. But the statement of a balance of Rs. 249,542 confirm what the Commissioner said in the report for 1865, that the late Municipal Commissioners gave him two lacs to start with. Therefore what the Commissioner stated to the Bench the other day is not correct. The printed statement gives such small payments to be made as Rs. 900 and Rs. 100, and so on, and therefore it is complete in that way. All these figures the Commissioner prepared in July 1865, and he showed then that he was short of Rs. 19,50,600. I will show you how that was arrived at; by not taking in all the outstandings of the Municipality on the day he took charge, and he did not add to this the taxes for the latter part of 1865. Now I find from his own papers that the outstandings according to a memorandum from Mr. Fellowes was over fifteen lacs of which Rs 2,15,000 had to be written off, leaving thirteen lacs to be collected. The taxation from July to December 1865 was 5½ lacs, so that there were 18 lacs he had to collect. But he only calculates on immediate recovery about 6 lacs, thus—Collections on account of Municipal taxes, Rates, Water Rates, fees, &c., averaging Rs. 5,99,200." Now taking these outstandings into account, the statement of July 1865 by Mr. Crawford himself shows a deficiency of about Rs. 7,46,000 in the Municipal fund proper, against Rs. 16,76,697, held in the Drainage fund. As I had said our figures are thus verified by the Commissioner in the annual report, and also in the statement which he circulated at the time he took charge. Now, I will bring Major Thacker's evidence in support of what I have said. Major Thacker submitted a statement showing what would be the probable financial position of the Municipal fund on the 31st December 1865, five months after the Commissioner took charge, and here is Major Thacker's statement at page 5 of the Supplemental Budget for 1866. According to this statement the probable balance against the Municipal fund proper on 31st December 1855, would be Rs. 3,94,000, or say four lacs. As against this four lacs, I would again beg the Bench to bear with me—that according to another statement of Major Thacker's, published at the same time, there was in the Drainage Fund cash in hand Rs. 1,27,000, Government 5½ per cent. notes Rs. 4,40,000, and 4 per cent. notes Rs. 5,200. That shows that, taking the Municipality as a whole when Major Thacker made an estimate in November 1865, he found there was still money enough in the Drainage fund to meet all liabilities. I will go still further. There is another statement of Major Thacker's dated the 20th June 1866, about a year after the present Commissioner took charge, and he gives the position of the Municipality in a letter which he wrote at the time—"In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 2,614, dated 6th instant, I have the pleasure to forward the two accompanying memoranda. One supplies information upon various points connected with the audited accounts of 1865. The other forms a supplement to those accounts, and has been prepared with the view of showing approximately the financial condition of each fund, and of the Municipality generally on the 31st December 1865, assuming all receipts to have been then gathered in and all claims settled." And then—"These figures give a balance in favour of the Municipality generally of Rs. 4,75,851, exclusive of the receipts on account of 1866, or of Rs. 5,61,387 inclusive of those receipts. But possibly about a lac of rupees will be lost by irrecoverable assessments."

Assuming all the receipts were gathered in, and all debts to have been settled, Major Thacker gives these figures and says—"These figures give a balance in favour of the Municipality of Rs. 4,74,851; possibly there may be a lac lost by irrecoverable assessments" He thus shows that the Municipality was sound in December 1865 by Rs. 4,75,000. Then I go further, and find that at the time this letter was written, Major Thacker—June 1866—seemed to see that the drainage fund was getting nearly exhausted, and wanted to recommend that some little loan should be taken for regulating current expenditure; but still at that time, I mean June 1866, one year after Mr. Crawford assumed charge, he was of opinion that the two sides balanced. Here is what he said—"I may invite attention, however, to the advisability of making arrangements by which a sum of money would be available upon which to draw, as occasion may require for current expenditure. With whatever rapidity collections may be gathered in, it will not unfrequently happen that they will not suffice to cover current requirements, which at one time small and another excessive cannot be regulated from month to month by the amount of the receipts." I think what I have read to the Bench out of Major Thacker's reports, and the Commissioner's reports bear out what we have said in the first section of our report, that the Municipal fund proper was undoubtedly in an insolvent state, but that the Municipality as a whole, that is, including all the various funds together, had practically a cash balance of nearly 7 lacs of rupees. I think these figures of ours are borne out by the Commissioner's and Major Thacker's statements. I will trouble you now with one more confirmation, and that by the report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of which the excellent Colonel Marriott was a member. It states—"There is no clear statement of the deficit when the present Commissioner entered on his office in July 1865. His memorandum of November 28th, pages 6 and 7 (Appendix A), shows that there were outstanding arrears of income on the 1st July 1865, amounting to Rs. 15,18,936, and that of this sum Rs. 73,255 was written off as irrecoverable in 1856. The statements G, J, and L, appended to the Commissioner's annual report for 1867, show that further portions of those outstanding assets amounting to Rs. 1,42,305 were similarly written off, leaving Rs. 13,03,376 as actually recovered. It is not shown what liabilities incurred before the 1st July 1865 had to be met by those arrears of the 1st July 1865, by deducting from the deficit as estimated for the 31st instant the sum of Rs. 6,42,933 stated by the Controller of Municipal Accounts (Appendix F) to have been spent in excess of income from all sources between the 1st July 1865, and the end of 1868. This calculation indicates a deficit on the 1st July 1865 of Rs. 4,85,169.

Mr. Crawford quoted this deficit of Rs. 4,85,169, but he did not quote something more which Col. Marriott wrote. Here is the passage which follows :—

"The income from all sources abovementioned includes an exceptional receipt of Rs. 13,65,213, by transfer from the Drainage fund, a sum which more than equalled the estimated deficit on the 1st July 1865, and the assets which had to be subsequently written off as irrecoverable by Rs. 6,64,484."

In the Legislative Council report the surplus is mentioned as Rs. 6,64,484, while we make out Rs. 6,84,141. I leave the subject now to the Bench. If I have not explained the matter sufficiently clearly I am very sorry, but all I can say is that this report of ours was not drawn up without great labour and care.

Mr. Raghoonath Narayen said—With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I beg to offer a few remarks on the subject of this report, although I am aware that the majority of the members are anxious at this late hour for a postponement. The committee divides the subject for their consideration into several parts. I am going to address myself to the first only, which is confined to the consideration of "the financial state of the Municipality when Act II. of 1865 came into operation in July of that year" The committee seems to have confounded the *general* financial state with the actually *available* financial state of the Municipality. The first statement the committee gives is with the object of showing what was the financial condition of the Municipality on 31st December 1864. In that statement they calculate the surplus on that date at Rs. 16,59,930. These figures are wrong by Rs. 86,889, and I will show you how. The fact of the committee having omitted the items for stores and other unavailable assets in some of the accounts, shows that their intention was to arrive at the *available* financial state, and not the *general* financial condition of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) Assuming this to be their intention, I say that they have erred in not dealing with other accounts similarly.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee—I have taken no stores, &c., into account. I have taken the available assets only.

Mr. Raghoonath Narayen continuing—This exactly confirms my view of the subject, namely, that the committee was trying to arrive at the *available* financial position on certain given dates. Now, I say, that having, as they have done, made up their statements with the light thrown on the accounts by the administration of subsequent years, namely, 1866 and 1867, they seem to have overlooked the loss made by remissions and bad debts from the amount of rates and taxes uncollected, viz., Rs. 6,63,934 included in their statement. This loss amounts to Rs 40,523 in this way. There were fresh assessments for 1864 made in subsequent years, amounting to Rs. 1,47,200, and the actual loss made in remissions and bad debts was Rs. 1,87,723, the difference, which was loss, being Rs. 40,523. This sum added to items for stores, &c (which to follow one uniform principle ought to have been omitted as unavailable assets), in Water Works Account, Rs. 14,080, and in Drainage Account Rs 32,286 (together, Rs. 46,366), gives the total of Rs. 86,899. This must go to reduce the surplus of Rs. 16,59,930 on 31st December 1864 to Rs. 15,73,041. So much for the correctness of the array of figures in the first statement. (Applause.) I will now proceed to consider the statement which goes to find the state of the finances on 31st December 1865. Herein the surplus is shown to be Rs. 85,394, that is, funds actually *available* to the Municipal Commissioner for expenses on, say, 1st January 1866. This figure is surely correct, if you take into account simply the *general* financial position, and as such I have no fault to find with it. But the intention of the committee was to find the amount of the *available* finances on the 31st December 1865. If so, I beg to be permitted to say that the surplus they arrive at is incorrect. On reference to page 4 of the Report now under consideration, you will find that the amount of the excess of expenditure over income in the municipal fund proper, and in the Vehar Water Works Account, amounts together to Rs. 18,34,774 on 31st December 1865, as ascertained by the actual closing of these accounts in subsequent years. To meet this large outlay, the committee says there was the whole sum of Rs. 17,82,830 of the Drainage Fund, and the profit of Rs. 1,37,338 on the Elphinstone Circle Account, together amounting to Rs. 19,20,168. It is surely correct to say that there was this large sum to the credit of these accounts, but the question before us is—Did it go to meet—and, gentlemen, mark the words "to meet"—the excess of expenditure above alluded to? I say it did not.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee—What became of the balance?

Mr. Raghoonath Narayen—It was subsequently applied to quite other purposes since 1st January 1865, and I grant is not now to the credit of the account. All I say is, that the whole sum of Drainage Fund and Elphinstone Circle Account, namely, Rs. 19,20,168, did not go to meet the said outlay, but a sum of Rs. 13,65,213 only from the Drainage Fund was allowed by the Bench and Government to be availed of by Mr. Crawford towards the reduction—I cannot say payment—of the said excess of expenditure over income, as it falls short by Rs. 4,69,561; so, instead of a surplus of Rs. 85 394, there was a deficit of Rs. 4,69,561. The committee's subsequent calculations, based on this figure, ought therefore to vary, and show a different result. (Applause.)

The meeting shortly afterwards terminated.

CAUTION TO DENTISTS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench last week, an action was brought against a firm of dentists for breaking a man's jaw in extracting a tooth. The defence was that the newest and most approved instruments were used, but the jury gave the plaintiff £100 damages, with leave to move the Court above on the question of negligence.

ROUGH COURTESY AND ITS PENALTY.—A curious case, decided in the Melbourne County Court, is reported by the *Melbourne Argus* :—"The plaintiff, landlord of the Prince of Wales Hotel at St. Kilda, sued to obtain £149 damages for assault. A gentleman named Hardcastle came into the bar of the hotel, and going up to Mr. Bradley, slapped him on the back, saying, "Well, old fellow, what will you take?" Mr. Bradley, who is corpulent, only answered with an "Oh!" and exhibited symptoms of very great pain. He afterwards took to his bed, and became an invalid for five or six months. A verdict was given in his favour for £100."

A PLEADER'S ABSENCE: WHEN JUSTIFIABLE?

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 3rd inst., the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen v. Vinayek Trimbuk Gole. The facts of the case are these :—Some time back Mr. Vinayek Trimbuk Gole, a pleader practising in the Court of the Khandeish District, was fined one rupee, for being absent from Court without leave, by Rao Saheb Daji Govind, First-class Subordinate Judge at Dhoolia. It appears from the proceedings in the case that Mr. Vinayek was engaged with a second pleader on the same side in two different cases before the Subordinate Judge. The hearing of one of these cases was fixed on the 8th October, and a decision in the other was to be delivered on the 30th September. On both of these days Mr. Vinayek was absent from the Court on account of sickness; the second pleader having duly put in his appearance, so as not to impede the business of the Court; yet the Subordinate Judge considered that he was warranted by section 54 of Regulation 2 of 1827 to fine Mr. Vinayek for his absence without leave on these days as well as on other days.

Mr. Vinayek upon this petitioned the District Judge, Mr. A. C. Watt, who confirmed the order of the Subordinate Judge, remarking—"What is contended is that there was another pleader engaged with appellant in the two cases, the work of the lower Court was not impeded, and it is also urged that a pleader is not bound to attend the Court except he has work set down for hearing. I see no provision in Regulation 2 of 1827, by which, in the event of two pleaders being appointed, one pleader may remain for days absent from Court without leave. It has always been the custom in Courts where I have been, for vakeels to ask for leave, even when they have next to no practice and no cases set down for hearing."

Against this the petitioner appealed to the High Court through his pleaders, Messrs. Shantaram Narayen and Ganasham Nilkanth, on the grounds that the order of the District Judge was contrary to law, as well as to the practice recognised by the High Court. The High Court passed the following order :—We consider that it is not necessary for a pleader to obtain leave of absence from the Court, unless he is engaged in some cause or business which cannot be transacted in his absence. This appears to be the proper construction of section 54 of Regulation 2 of 1827, and section 2 of Act 20 of 1853. The Acting District Judge seems to have lost sight of the latter section, when he made the following remark :—"It has always been the custom in Courts where I have been, for vakeels to ask for leave, even when they have next to no practice and no case set down for hearing." In the present case a second pleader being engaged on the same side, the business of the Court was not in any way impeded by the absence of the appellant, and we think that in imposing a fine upon him the Subordinate Judge did not exercise a wise discretion, and acted contrary to the spirit of the law. We reverse the Subordinate Judge's order, and direct the fine to be returned.

HIGH COURT.—14TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

343-68 Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Dhunbayee, widow and another vs Mahomed Sayed Parkar—No appearance.
1117-68 Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Hormusjee Ruttonjee B vs Muncherjee Merwanjee—No appearance.
471-70 Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Mooljee Thackersey and another vs Heerjee Mooljee and others—C Tyebjee.
807-70 Dallas and Lynch—Bapujee Bhagwant vs Rajaram Abajee—No appearance.
461-71 C Tyabjee—Ismael Hassham vs Jamsetjee Peerooshaw—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
489-71 Jefferson and Payne—Hassum Dossa vs Jan Mahomed—No appearance.
497-71 Keir, Prescot and Winter—T F Punnett vs Rahimtoola Kadurbai and others—No appearance.
499-70 Dallas and Lynch—Sugunchund Sewdass and another vs Javunmull Ramnath—No appearance
501-71 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Boolun bin A vs Peermud Goolammud—No appearance.
503-71 Jefferson and Payne—Javerchund Jaitha vs Khunjee Goculdas—No appearance.
505-71 Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy W vs Dossabhoy Rustomjee B—No appearance.
507-71 Shamrao—Shamshoodin Nagmoodin vs Goolam Hoossein H—No appearance.
509-71 Jefferson and Payne—Jan Mahomed Jeevan vs Meherally Durrumsey and others—No appearance.
513-71 Mody—Purshotum Chamsey vs Purshotum Inderjee—No appearance.
517-71 Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Ragoonath Tarrachund vs Bhugwandas Govindjee—No appearance.
519-71 C Tyabjee—Shet Gopaldass Madhowdass vs Rughoonath Luxmonjee—No appearance.
521-71 Shapoorjee and Thakoordass—Cursetjee Hormusjee D vs Muzabbhoy Cassumbhoy—No appearance.
523-71 Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimbhoy Hubbebhoy vs Mirza Fuzalakhsm.

LONG CAUSES.

606-69 Mr Judge—Hajee Sulemon Hajee Sojun and others vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Sojun and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

24-71 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydass vs G Trianfillidi—Acland Prentishai & Bishop.
296 Mody Framjee Pestonjee vs Dossabai, widow—P Dinshaw.
438 C Tyabjee—Roychund Javerchund vs Sha Madhowja Damoodhur—No appearance.
454 J Gopall—Kavulbai Jaichund vs Malve Bhugwandass—No appearance.
478 Manisty and Fletcher.—Andaram Ooraja vs Ramabai, widow—No appearance.
496 Thacker and Chalk—E James H V Yangjee Nurpurt—No appearance.
498 Do.—Soolamonjee Khanbhoy vs Currumbhoy Ebrahamjee—No appearance.
500 Dallas and Lynch—Nurrotumdas Candas vs Premchund Roychund—Jefferson and Payne.
506 Jefferson and Payne Currumbhoy Heerjee and others vs Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas & Lynch.
508 Shamrao—Shamshoodin Najmoodin vs Perozshaw Rustomjee—No appearance.
510 Rimington, Hore and Langley—G Frederick A vs Premjee Essur—No appearance.
[illegible] Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Rowjee vs Rabatbai

LONG CAUSES.

563-69 Leathes & Co—Sobhagchund Dowlutchund and another vs Lalchund Premchund and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Part heard.
353-70 Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Lallas Narotumdass vs Luckmeedas Hurrybhoy and others—Thacker and Chalk.
489-70 Keir, Prescot and Winter—Hurgowan Khooshail vs Vykorebai—C Tyabjee.
329-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Cowasjee M. vs. Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee Jussawalla and others—C. Tyabjee.
491-70 Khunderao Morojee—Bai Paroutti vs Moorar Poonja—C Tyabjee.
4971 E Elliott—Abba Oosman vs Kleinenhoefer—No appearance.
501 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narron Succaram vs Jetha Vullub Rimington, Hore and Langley.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A BUTCHER MURDERED IN JAIL.—A butcher murder was committed last Friday night in the Central Jail of Lahore. A man whose calling was that of butcher, undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, was deliberately killed in the jail by some Seikh or Hindoo fanatic, and no clue to the murder has yet been traced!—*Mofussilite.*

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.—We learn from good authority that the cotton, now growing on the Egyptian system in this neighbourhood, is in a flourishing state. Most of the plants are nearly three feet high, and some even as much as four and a half feet. The fields were not irrigated on this occasion, but the frequent showers early in the season have, no doubt, had a most beneficial effect.—*Ibid.*

RAIN AT UMBALLA.—Rain! Rain! Rain! no end of Rain!! Yesterday the river Tangree burst its bund, and the water came rushing into the 12th Bengal Cavalry lines, and into the bungalows of the officers: nearly all the houses in the lines have come down; in some of the bungalows the water was twelve inches deep in the rooms; boxes, stools, carpets and other furniture had to be put upon tables and chairs to save them from getting wet. The bund evidently has not been repaired, as the nullah which runs north of the Sudder Bazaar is brimful, and a brigantine could sail up and down with the greatest ease. Last evening a number of cots, chatties, mats and jaffries were seen floating down the old nullah. A number of Sansees and Kunjurs were busily employed in fishing out sandas and goas, which came floating down the stream. If the water rise another twelve inches, which is not improbable, the Commissariat godown will be submerged, and the beer and rum barrels will probably be seen floating in the streets and alleys of the Suddur. What a glorious thing it would be to the devotees—of Bacchus!—*Ibid.*

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—It is our painful duty to record another suicide in the 20th Hussars. Private J. Coleman blew his brains out with a carbine on the 7th instant. The remains of the deceased were interred with military honours on the 8th. From what we have been able to glean, we learn that Coleman was a comrade of Corporal Richard Wale of the same corps, who committed suicide on the 4th July last. Coleman, a few minutes before committing the deed, said that he wished to join his comrade in the "unknown world."—*Ibid.*

SPORT.—Simla is said to afford unusual facilities for sport just now, as several leopards have been heard and seen in the environs of the station.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE BAREILLY MURDERERS.—Of the Bareilly murderers and rioters five were sentenced to death, and a large number to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. Justice Spankie. The Lieutenant-Governor reprieved two Hindoos who had been capitally sentenced, but the other three who where Mahomedans have been executed. No disturbance occurred, though a good deal of excitement prevailed.—*Ibid.*

PUNJAB JUDGES.—Mr. Justice Pearson has returned from England to the High Court North Western Provinces, and Mr. Justice Turnbull therefore reverts to his substantive appointment as Judge of Meerut. It is thought that four Judges can get through the work of the Court. The officiating system, however, cannot be an efficient one, though it may be economical.—*Ibid.*

NOVEL GROUNDS OF APPEAL.—The following "grounds of appeal" in a recent case are given to us as authentic :—

"1. The Zilladar induced us by threats to give false evidence in order to procure conviction of other persons. We deposed falsely before the Sub-Magistrate, but afterwards told the truth, by fear of God. This proves our good heart, and does not form ground for our conviction. The Court may be pleased to look at sec. 80 I. P. C. in which it has been laid down that nothing is an offence *which happens by misfortune!*

"2. We made a clear statement and saved several innocent persons from conviction; it is not therefore justice to punish us. As our good intention has been made out, we pray that we may be acquitted on the above grounds, *which would encourage others to tell the truth!*"—*Ibid.*

MR. BOYLE the barrister's application to the Chief Court at Lahore has resulted in the Chief Court expressing the opinion that his conduct had been injudicious enough to justify the Commissioner's objection to his proceeding with the case. With reference to his being ordered out of Court when he came as an on-looker, an order which in itself seems wholly indefensible, the Chief Court held that his coming into Court to hear that particular case about which the Commissioner had objected to his pleading was calculated to mislead the Commissioner as to his intention.—*Indian Public Opinion*

LAHORE has just placed before the other towns in India an excellent example. The Lahorites, though few in number, are arranging for a Scott centenary dinner. The Lahore paper says—"A paper for names of intending subscribers is at present in circulation, and in spite of the small number of residents now in Lahore a fair number have agreed to have a social gathering for which they could not have a better excuse than the name of the great poet and novelist. If any other were wanted it is supplied by the infrequency of such meetings here. The consequence is that we get settled down into little cliques and sadly want the shaking up and rubbing together that a friendly gathering gives. Lahore is composed of a number of small private circles. We cannot form a public out of these unless they blend together occasionally.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BEFORE the Chief Court, Lahore, on the 7th inst., the man Dunn, aged about 20, was charged with committing rape on the person of Eugenia Daniels, aged 8 years. The case was sent down by the Assistant Commissioner, Murree. On the jury being sworn, the accused pleaded *not guilty.* A medical certificate was handed in from the Civil Surgeon to the effect that the child Eugenia Daniels was suffering from disease. The Government Advocate thereon represented that he was not in a position to proceed with his case on the depositions alone, and in the absence of Eugenia Daniels and the Civil Surgeon of Murree, under whose treatment she is. The court inclined to think that the depositions sufficiently proved the circumstances on which the evidence of these parties could be required by the jury, and after some discussion ordered the trial to stand over till 15th September. On Mr. Scarlett's earnest representation of the hardship to the prisoner of prolonged detention in Lahore just at this season of the year, and the judge refusing bail, it was arranged that the witnesses should be called down at once, and the trial be proceeded with on Friday, 11th instant.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On the night of the 29th ultimo, Mr. O'Brien, inspector of police at Murree, and his family, had a most narrow and providential escape. It appears, owing to the recent heavy rains in Murree, three large boulders, computed by engineers to weigh between five and six ton each, gave way, and in their rapid descent down the steep mountain at the back of the bungalow, flew through the gable end wall, burying the inmates in the debris of the building. One of the rocks fell on the bed on which Mr. O'Brien, wife, and two infants were sleeping. It is a matter of great surprise to every one how they escaped. No lives were lost; but the inmates were all more or less bruised. On good authority we have been informed that much valuable property of Mr. O'Brien has been totally destroyed by this extraordinary and unlooked for accident. It appears to be a fair case for some sort of compensation. This officer, we believe, is a good worker in his profession, and we fancy from his position could ill afford the unexpected loss he has sustained.—*Ibid.*

THREE RAIKOTE MURDERERS HANGED.—Three of the Raikote murderers were hanged at the place of murder on the morning of the 5th instant. On the information obtained during the enquiry of the Loodiana district officer, five of the Umritsur murderers have been apprehended and the Loodiana officials are in hot pursuit of four more who have fled to the neighbourhood of Sirsa; all these men are Kookas, and the enquiry shows that the massacres at the two places were committed by Kookas alone, and that the 13 residents of Umritsur committed to take their trial before the Sessions Judge, Major Davies, are innocent men. Yet under police manipulation some of these accused confessed that they were parties to the murders!! We are informed that the five Kookas were arrested in Umritsur are guarded in that city by the Loodiana police, a very proper arrangement.—*Ibid.*

A NEW TAX.—A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Noor*, writing from Peshawur, notices the imposition of a new kind of tax in that city, viz., a tax on prostitutes. The tax on a single prostitute ranges up to so much as Rs. 50 a year. The correspondent remarks that Government certainly bit upon a nice plan for raising money.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—On the 29th of June last a native emigrant, belonging to an emigration depot at Garden Reach, had absconded, after having entered into a covenant to ship for the island of Mauritius, when six other emigrants were sent in pursuit of him, and the absconder was found on the other side of the Jeerut Canal, close to the Alipore bridge. On being arrested, he agreed to accompany them to the depot, and the coolies proposing to him to swim across, he refused, alleging that he did not know the art of swimming, and would therefore walk over the bridge. They in reply assured him that as there were six of them, they would assist him in crossing the creek. The unfortunate deceased having again refused, they took him by force, dragging him into the water, and in the middle of the stream they let go their hold, when the deceased sank, and never again rose to the surface of the water, and instead of rendering assistance to save his life they absconded, but four of them were subsequently arrested by the police. The two others have not yet been apprehended, and there is no clue of their whereabouts. The case was tried before E. J. Barton, Esq., Joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, who has committed two of the culprits to the Alipore Sessions for trial for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, as they were actually carrying the deceased across, and discharged the other two, who were simply standing on the bank of the creek as lookers-on.—*Englishman.*

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—We are fairly in August, yet no downpour! The sky for the past fortnight continue cloudy, both mornings and evenings indicating rain. We are however as far off as ever from that much needed element.—*Our Paper*, Aug. 8.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT KURRACHEE.—Wheat, jowaree, the month ending 31st instant at the undermentioned rates :—

At Kurrachee—Wheat above 10 seers of 80 tolas each, to the rupee; bajree and jowaree above 13 seers do.

At Manora—Wheat below 10 seers of 80 tolas each, to the rupee; bajree and jowaree below 13 seers do.—*Ibid.*

THE ICE SHIPS FOR CALCUTTA.—Calcutta has escaped another ice danger. The American ship Jean Ingelow, laden with that Oriental necessary of life, went on the Rangafalla Sands in coming up the river last week. The place is not a pleasant one to ground upon, but the lives of all on board were safe—only orders were despatched to throw the ice overboard to lighten the ship. Luckily, thanks to the Agitator, this order had not to be carried out. That "disturbing element" of the deep succeeded in getting the endangered ship off, and the ice has been saved. But with regard to another ice ship, which met also with disasters at sea, the news is not so cheering. This ship it is said has iron masts which serve as ventilators for the hold. Sharp as our American cousins proverbially are in all matters of business, it would appear that in this case they forgot to prevent the free currents of air reaching the ice through the masts; so what the effect of the ventilation has been upon that cargo remains to be seen on delivery. We, however, hope for the best.—*Englishman.*

"GENTLEMEN LOAFERS."—A young East Indian of the name of Milton D'Costa applied to Mr. Roberts, magistrate, at the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday last for a summons against three individuals for having assaulted him. On entering the box he stammered out that he wanted a summons, and paused. The magistrate after waiting patiently for a continuation of the address asked the applicant how much longer he was to wait to know against whom the application was and for what. Applicant replied, "I want summonses against three gentlemen, loafers, named Beaufort, Nelson, and D'Cruz, for having assaulted me with sticks. The magistrate after expressing surprise at the term applied, enquired what damage he, applicant, had sustained, no marks of violence were visible externally, as there certainly would have been had three men belaboured him with sticks. Applicant directed the magistrate's attention to an imaginary swelling on the back of his left hand. The magistrate failing to find traces of any injury, advised the applicant to "run away" as he was not hurt, the "gentleman loafers" must have been playing with him.

Applicant—"Oh! no your Worship, I *am* hurt."

The magistrate enquired why they had beaten him.

Applicant—You knows Sir——

Magistrate—I know nothing yet; that is just what I want to know.

Applicant—I am telling you, sir. There is an *empty* house on the back of my house *occupied* by three or four *ladies* who are constantly looking into my house; my father told me to speak to them about it and I remonstrated—these men visit that house, and because I spoke to the ladies they abused and beat me.

Magistrate—Were the *ladies* looking into your house, or you into theirs?

Applicant—Oh! no, *they* were looking into my house, you know.

Magistrate—Well, you can have a summons. I will know all about it when the case comes before me.

Applicant retired, thanking his Worship for his "kindness."—*Indian Daily News.*

A NATIONAL FAILING AND ITS CORRECTIVE.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

ONE of the chief drawbacks to the progress of our country, is the want of energy which our countrymen manifest, as they grow in years. So long as they are young, they are full of action, vigour and promise, full of zeal for their country's cause, and in rapid development of their powers. But it is a most unfortunate accident of their character, that as they advance in age they recede in their course of usefulness, and show a remarkable falling off in all respects. This backsliding of the natives is an undeniable fact, and has attracted the attention of those experienced Indian officials who have made native character their study.

But, to our mind, the only sure corrective to native *inertia* is a visit to England, and if some of our old women could be induced to visit England, we daresay they would come out the better for themselves and for their own country. Situated as we are, nothing but an access to the focus of English activity and energy, and a residence for a time in it with all its surrounding influences, can infuse vigour into us, and render our objects and aspirations much manlier. The old people of Bengal, from their position, influence and experience, can unquestionably command greater success than our young men, however useful they may be. But their want of energy is the cause of their inability to prove their usefulness to the country to an appreciable extent, and it is, therefore, the more desirable that some of them should undertake a voyage to England at least to rejuvenate their impaired powers of activity.

Anglo-Indians, in order to guard against the influences of climate and society of India, now and then very wisely make a trip to England, and thus keep themselves free from the banefulness of such influences. Now that England has been brought much nearer home to us than before, and the expenses of a voyage to that country have been considerably reduced—thanks to the opening of the Suez Canal, and the several rival steamer companies of the P. and O. that have lately come into existence, we cannot but too strongly urge on our countrymen, young and old, to pay as frequent visits to England and in as many numbers as possible, if not for anything else, at least to bring themselves up as much as possible to the English standard of activity and energy in which they are so much wanting.

THE ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OF THE ARMY.

THE following letter by "A Cavalry Officer," appears in the *Pioneer* :—

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant, under the head of "The Bushey Park Review," there is a letter from "A Prussian Officer" on which I should like to make a few remarks. The tendency of the moment is to accept every remark made by a Prussian on military affairs as the voice of the "Oracle," which, to say the least of it, is a mistake in my opinion, believing, as I do, that our theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of war is fully equal to that of Prussia, and our *matériel* far away superior. "A Prussian Officer" commences by giving unqualified praise to the horsing and drilling of our artillery. He objects to our muzzle-loading gun, and here I first join issue with him, not from having any particular acquaintance with the subject, but from the mere fact that I have the greatest confidence in our scientific branch, and that knowing that every gun ever invented has had a fair trial, I believe that we are likely to have selected the best. With regard to what he says about our field batteries, and the change he recommends as to more men being mounted on the gun-carriages and fewer on the limbers, I confess to utter ignorance as to the best mode of carrying artillerymen into action, and leave the question to artillery officers. He next proceeds to criticize our cavalry, and here I feel myself at home. I think he is utterly wrong in saying that our Hussars, both men and horses, are too light. As to the men, it is what we want for Hussars, which we profess to use only as light troops, and not to pit against heavy cavalry; and the horses, I confess, never struck me as having too much blood, but often as not having enough. For light cavalry you cannot have your horses too well-bred. A well-bred horse stands change of climate, change of food, and exposure much better than an under-bred one. I could say a great deal on this point, having had long experience with cavalry and being all for blood, but I must be careful not to make my letter too long. After soundly abusing our Hussars, horse and man, "A Prussian Officer" praises unqualifiedly our Lancers, describing the men as of a perfect type, and the horses also; but as we know that there is not the vast difference, which reading his letter would lead any one to suppose between our lights, mediums, and heavies, I think we may conclude his praise and blame to be equally valueless. He describes our Lancers wrongly, but from his description of the Bavarian lance, I should think it was a most excellent weapon, and, as far as I can guess from his description, might be adopted by us with good effect.

What he says about the skirmishing was no doubt correct; and as to cavalry skirmishing, I have always been of opinion that it is an utter mistake. Cavalry have no chance of doing any good as skirmishers beyond making a noise to warn the infantry that something is going on ahead. I have no objection to what he says about the uselessness of the household cavalry brigade, which, I imagine, has long been considered by practical soldiers as merely a showy appendage to royalty, but quite unfit for even a short campaign. The most valuable part of the letter I have kept for the end, viz., his remarks on the immense amount of dead-weight carried by the Dragoon; but this is no novelty. It has been one of the great grievances of practical cavalry officers for years and years. All sorts of things have been continually proposed—take weight off the horse; but somehow or another the authorities have always seemed to throw cold water on any serious attempt to produce efficiency, and the weight carried remains as it was. A *mighty Prussian* having spoken may produce some effect, let us hope it will. In the meantime, if you will allow me, I will give you my ideas on the subject, views which I submitted nearly twenty years ago much in their present form. I will put them down in as few words as possible. In the first place every cavalry regiment should have attached to it a certain number of light carts, which should carry everything not absolutely necessary for the Dragoons on actual fighting service. These carts could go almost anywhere with the regiment. If the kind of cart required was published, manufacturing firms in England would soon turn them out with every desideratum for a campaign; for instance, light cast-iron bodies, and facilities for quickly unshipping the wheels and punting them over a river where the ford was deep. This is only intended as a rough sketch, so I do not go into the subject of numbers, but proceed to the man and horse, and what each would have to carry supposing the regiment to have this establishment of carts. The man's arms should be a sword and a longish barrelled breech-loading rifled pistol on his sword belt, with 20 rounds of ammunition, a pair of wallets, one made to hold a tin flask of water, room being left for a day's rations, the other to hold a pair of warm stockings and a short light flannel shirt. The cloak, when required, to be strapped behind in place of the valise, which is better than fastening it in front, as it enables the man to keep his bridle hand low and manage his horse more easily. Farriers to carry no swords, but six pairs of spare shoes instead, all the remaining spare shoes being in the carts. The only remaining things to be carried, and those not always, would be a light blanket, the nose-bag, and picketting ropes. There is great difference of opinion as to the form of the latter and how a horse should be picketted; but this I leave as a subject that would take up too much space to go into. I discard the carbine and substitute a single-barrelled breech-loading pistol, both to decrease weight, and because, as I said before, I think cavalry skirmishing is

Every effort should of course be made to produce a strong and light saddle and a much lighter bridle than that now in use; and I believe that if some such plan as the above was carried out, our cavalry horse would not have to carry a preposterous weight, and that our regiments would be equally efficient in other respects, and infinitely more efficient, inasmuch as that the horse not being over-weighted would do double the work and last double the time than he does at present.

Being on the subject of Cavalry and how to make it efficient, I hope you will allow me to add a few words as to the handling of Cavalry. It shall be only a very few words. My opinion is that by always working cavalry in rank entire, instead of in two ranks, you nearly double its efficiency, and my system would be to work the rear rank as a second regiment, 200 or 300 yards in rear of the front rank as a support. No doubt it gives men confidence in an attack, knowing that they have a support at hand; and in infantry this is produced by the rear rank close behind the front rank; but in cavalry the front rank man's feeling would be, if I or my horse go down, we shall have the rear rank on the top of us; whereas if the rear rank was manœuvred as a supporting regiment pretty close up, the moral confidence given by it would be the same as the closed-up rear rank in the infantry. If you should think these few remarks likely to be useful, I shall be glad to have written them. It is a mere sketch, and I don't profess to put it into good language. All I wish is to make my ideas intelligible.

THE ERA OF PEACE RECEDING.

THE world seems in a state of unrest. The era of peace is not only not nearing us, but is receding before the spread of military organisation and the development of new national aspirations. Prussia, or whatever it pleases Prince Bismarck to call his creation is, like a knight lying down after a battle, ready to start to his feet all armed in a moment. Russia is arming by sea and land. Belgium is looking out for chinks in her armour, not knowing how soon it may be tried. The small States are agitated. Spain alone appears to have no fear of foreign trouble. Austria, Italy, Turkey, Danubian Provinces, the Scandinavian Kingdoms—all are perturbed and anxious about their future. France, with part of her soil still occupied by a foreign Army, is evidently bent on an early attempt to reverse the decrees of fate, and try another fall with Prussia for the first place in Europe. In three weeks or so Mr. Cardwell hopes to be able to present us with a nucleus of our new military organisation in the shape of an army not provided for in any way except that commissions are not to be sold in future, but we trust he will soon bring up his Reserves.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

UNFIT SOLDIERS SENT TO INDIA.

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) are glad to hear that directions have been issued by the Government that no man under twenty years of age shall be allowed to embark for a tropical climate. We also learn that the Inspector General of Hospitals in Ireland has been ordered himself personally to inspect the 44th Regiment, which is now under orders for India, and to report specially on its fitness to proceed to that country. We have reason to believe that the reports of the medical officers, who, for some years back, have inspected regiments about to embark for foreign service have been in almost all cases most unfavourable, but, although the inspecting officers in some instances did not hesitate to declare that the greater number of the men went out to meet certain death, no change was ever made in the destination of the regiment. In one instance, we believe the report made was so strong that the Inspector-General of Recruiting was directed to inquire into the matter, but the regiment went out all the same. It would appear that Lord Sandhurst's speech, coupled with agitation in Parliament and in the Press, has had more effect on the Government than the strongest reports of medical officers. It seems a matter of regret that fear of exposure should be the only motive which can prompt our War Office to take a step which they know to be as right as it is humane, as conducive to the interests of the taxpayer as it is necessary to the efficiency of the Army.

SOME of the chief engineers in England are discussing, at the present moment, the possibility of constructing a tunnel between England and France. It may not be generally known, however, that this project was mentioned in a song published nearly fifty years ago, called "Bubbles of 1825," to the old tune of "Run, neighbours, run." In one of the verses it says—

"A tunnel underneath the sea from Calais straight to Dover, sirs,
That qualmish folks may cross by land from shore to shore;
With sluices made to drown the French, if e'er they would come over, sirs,
Has long been talked of, till at length, 'tis thought a *monstrous bore.*"

SIGNALLING BY MINIATURE BALLOONS.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends the following account of a new method of signalling by miniature balloons, invented by Captain Colborne, 11th Regiment :—"At present military signalling is conducted on the 'flashing' system, but mountains, buildings, &c., may intervene and hide the signals. This difficulty could be obviated by the use of small balloons of gold-beater's skin charged with hydrogen, generated in common black bottles by means of sulphuric acid and bits of zinc. The largest balloon, five feet in diameter, to be sent up as a preliminary signal, and to act as a flag-staff. Attached to it is twine, of which more than a mile's length would be carried up. Up this string smaller balloons of different colours to be run, rising by their own power of ascension, fastened to the main string by a loop, and having a silk thread attached to them. The signalling would then be carried on precisely as between ships at sea,—*i. e.*, Marriott's code. By night coloured lights could be carried up. This system has been laid before the Government.

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THE SALT AND ABKARI TAXES.

Referring to a paragraph which appeared in our columns last week, commenting on the facility with which the Calcutta Baboos obtain liquor in the apothecary halls, *Native Opinion* says—

"The Indian commission is now investigating both the *salt* and *abkari* taxes. But we think there is a wide gulf of difference between the two. The salt tax is complained of as being extremely heavy to the masses. It is a kind of poll tax, and a severe one. We think Dr. Wilson and other witnesses have not had proper opportunities for observation. The salt tax is a very productive tax, and it reaches classes which are difficult to tax by other kinds of taxes. But looking to its effects both on the population and the Government, we think that the State is incurring more unpopularity amongst the masses in consequence of this tax, than of half a dozen others. We know of times when salt was sold at three *maunds* per rupee, whereas retail dealers now charge three and a half rupees a *maund*. We hope that no further increase will now be made in this tax, as it may prove to be the last straw.

"In regard to the *abkari* tax, the native public will view with favour any measure for its enhancement, provided the places at which drink can be procured be restricted in number, and enjoined to be in the most exposed public quarters. It is the ease and secrecy with which drink can be had which tend to the spread of intemperance in this country. Amongst the lower classes, all the savings of labour are swept away into the liquor shop; and what is saved from the clutches of the village money-lender, goes freely to procure that which robs the poor of their food and raiment, brings on disease, and exposes their families to rack and ruin. The progress of drinking amongst the higher classes too is a cause of deep sorrow. On this we have dwelt frequently in these columns. This curse is fast eating into our system—social and moral. Young men of promise are getting under its evil spell,—and entailing upon us a loss which we do not know how to remedy. We think the Government can do a great deal in checking this evil, without sacrificing its revenues. They have only to try the experiment, and the whole public will be glad to support its measures."

MUSIC IN CALCUTTA.

The following letter appears in the *Englishman*. Every one knows that Calcutta is a musical city. If we don't attend concerts and societies so well as we might, we cannot be charged with a lack of enthusiasm on the subject in our private houses. This being the case, it is rather discouraging to meet with two such obstacles as old music and high prices. Music is, I believe, purchased wholesale in London at the following rates:—

Non-copyright, about 1-8th of market price; new music, paying a royalty, at about 1-3rd; and new music, without the royalty, about 1-4th. The charges, too, are as small as upon anything sent to this country; so that I am at a loss to see the necessity for charging one hundred per cent. over London retail prices. Then the supply of new music is very poor. Often we wish for something new, and gaze longingly at the tempting musical advertisements in London papers, but in vain do we seek for what we want in Calcutta. If our music-sellers cannot show a little more enterprise, I think a music club or library should be started to supply us regularly with new music.

THE PUNJAB POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The English Mail only arrived in Lahore this morning (Tuesday, Aug. 8), though signalled in Bombay early on Friday. It should have arrived here on Monday. The Punjab has been deprived of down country banghy parcels for nine days. This is highly creditable to somebody. The bullock train despatches have ceased since the break at the Beas. This is also highly creditable. Will some friend of Major Lane's kindly wake him up and push this paragraph before him; also while he is about it, let him consider this next item and spend at least an hour calculating whether some more efficient and more economical arrangement cannot be made than that to which we now refer. On the roads to our two great military stations—Sealkote and Ferozepore—there are regular stages, and fine horses, a regularly organised dâk. The horses are the finest on any dâk line in Northern India: there are reasons for everything. They have little to do, very little; there is not enough work for them. Yet on the road from Lahore to Ferozepore, and on the road from Wuzeerabad to Sealkote, the mail and the banghy dâk are carried *by runners!* A regular establishment of mail and banghy runners is maintained on these lines, while the horses, bursting with fat, are eating their heads off. The profit the P. O. shows yearly seems to blind the Government to the extraordinary character of its internal economy.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A CALCUTTA INCOME TAX PROSECUTION.

We take the following from the *Englishman*:—"A few days ago a native income-tax inspector from Mr. Mackenzie's office presented to the magistrate an application for a summons drawn out and signed by Mr. Mackenzie, against Mr. W. W. Fleming, an assistant to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., whom he charged under the 4th section of the Indian Income Tax Act (XII. of 1871) 'with having made a false statement in a declaration as to his income as an assistant to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.' A summons was accordingly issued returnable to-day.

"Mr. Hume from the office of the Government solicitors, who was instructed to prosecute the charge to-day, applied to withdraw it, as the salary of the defendant had, it seems, been included in the return made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. On Mr. Hume applying to withdraw the charge, the magistrate said under the circumstances he could not do so, but he would dismiss it. Accordingly Mr. Fleming was [illegible] he accordingly went away but returned shortly after with Mr. Philips as counsel, and Mr. Upton as attorney, and accompanied by Mr. Duff, of the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. Mr. Phillips, in addressing the Court, said he was informed that the case against his client, Mr. Fleming, had been withdrawn, and he would therefore apply for some compensation for him. The magistrate said he could not grant it, as he could not give more than Rs. 50 as compensation, and he did not wish to assess the honour of the defendant at that sum, particularly as the defendant could, if he wished, seek for redress in another Court, the case against him having been dismissed and not withdrawn. Mr. Phillips, however, renewed his application for compensation, remarking that any amount that the Court might award would not necessarily be taken as an assessment of his client's honour at that rate, but would serve as an example and a warning to Mr. Mackenzie to cease such high-handed proceedings. Mr. Mackenzie, he was told, was in the habit of dashing off his signatures to a list of unfortunates to be dragged before this Court. The magistrate here corrected counsel, saying that in this instance he had not allowed the summons to issue until Mr. Mackenzie had sent him a separate charge written and signed by himself. He had done this because he had then thought, as he now did, that it would not be a light case. He declined, however, to award compensation, giving the same reason as before for the refusal *viz.*, that he did not wish to assess the defendant's honour at Rs. 50 only. Counsel then retired and the magistrate ordered the papers filed as exhibits when the summons was applied for to be detained in Court for the present."

THE NEILGHERRY JUNGLE TRIBES.

The Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills was directed about a month or two ago, by Government, to report what could be done to procure a collection of arms, ornaments, dresses, manufactures, &c., that would serve to illustrate the habits and modes of life of the jungle tribes of the Neilgherries, as well as a collection of objects found in ancient cairns and burial places, and to state the probable cost. One of these collections was for the Calcutta Indian Museum, and the other for the Madras Central Museum. In reply Mr. Breeks writes:—

I am glad the matter is receiving attention, late in the day as it is, for year by year the Neilgherry tribes at any rate are abandoning their distinctive customs. For example, among the Todas infanticide has been put a stop to; poliandry is on the decline; their buffalo sacrifices at the dry funeral are curtailed, and create comparatively little interest. Some few of the rising generation take service on plantations, and one or two have even asked for a school. With all the tribes I believe drink and disease are on the increase. Amongst a people in so low a state of civilization a very few years serve to efface all trace of a custom that has been given up, whilst a careful examination into their existing condition and habits affords the only hope of arriving at their origin and past history.

I am afraid that the time has passed for making a *complete* collection of the objects contained in the Neilgherry cairns and cromlechs. Most of them have been opened by private individuals, and their contents are now dispersed far and wide.

Mr. Metz, however, who takes great interest in Neilgherry antiquities, has promised me his assistance. He knows of some cairns and cromlechs still unopened, and some of the latter are built of stones ornamented with sculptures, of which copies ought to be made.

Considering the interest excited and the speculations that have been advanced with regard to the history of the Neilgherry tribes, especially the Todas, it seems to me desirable that the present inquiry under the auspices of Government should be as exhaustive as possible. I propose, therefore, if approved, to pursue the following course with each of the four* Neilgherry jungle tribes, viz.:—

The Todas.
The Kotas.
The Kurumbers.
The Irulars.

I.—To make a collection of their dresses, weapons, implements, musical instruments, ornaments, utensils, and manufactures.

II.—To obtain photographs or drawings of each of the tribes and of their houses.

III.—To record all the facts I can collect with regard to their language, their present habits, ceremonies, and modes of life.

IV.—To inquire if they have any traditions or legends illustrative of their history.

V.—To collect objects that I may find in cairns, cromlechs, barrows, and stone circles still existing.

VI.—To obtain drawings of all ancient sculptures to be found on the hills.

It is impossible to say what the probable cost may be, but I think a 1,000 rupees would be ample.

I cannot promise any satisfactory results under at least a year.

The Government entirely approve the Commissioner's proposals, and have requested him to take steps at once towards carrying them out. For the present he has been authorized to incur expenditure not exceeding rupees 1,000 for the purpose, and is to report when further funds are required.

The Commissioner's attention has been directed to the records of previous labours in this field to be found in the Journal of the Madras Literary Society and probably in those of the Asiatic Society.—*Madras Athenæum.*

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* The Badagas cannot be called an aboriginal or jungle race.

A NEW MECHANICAL POWER.

(*Englishman*, Aug. 10.)

Whatever doubt there may be about the reality of the new force to which we have lately referred in these columns, there is none whatever about the discovery of a new mechanical power of a very singular and, at the same time, highly practical character. Like many other remarkable discoveries, it comes to us from America. When we remember that a stream of even so soft a material as water will in the course of time wear through stone, it need scarcely excite surprise that a stream of sand particles should produce a similar effect in a much shorter period. Nature, indeed, might very well have suggested the probability that this would be the case any time these six thousand years. It has, however, been left to Mr. B. C. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, to show the world that a jet of fine hard sand, propelled forcibly against the hardest substances, will penetrate them with a rapidity far transcending any merely mechanical means we have previously possessed. In twenty-five minutes a hole 1½ inches in depth may be bored through corundum by a jet of quartz sand propelled by steam at a pressure of 300 lbs. to the inch. This enormous pressure is by no means essential to penetration, but the higher the pressure, the greater the speed with which the operation is performed. With a pressure of 125 lbs., granite is cut at the rate of 1¼ cubic inches per minute, and soft brown sandstone at the rate of ten cubic inches per minute. In ten minutes a hole one inch in depth is cut through hard steel with a jet of 100 lbs. pressure. Driven by an ordinary rotary fan, giving a blast of air of the pressure of about four inches of water, which has a theoretical velocity of thirty-five yards per second only, the sand jet will depolish glass in from ten to fifteen seconds. If the glass be covered with a pattern of any soft substance, such as paper, caoutchouc, or oil paint, designs of any kind may be thus engraved to any required depth. Thus, by subjecting a sheet of glass covered with wire netting to the action of the sand jet, a glass sieve has been produced; and a picture may be engraved in a few seconds, if the glass bear upon it a bichromatised gelatine photograph.

The purposes to which this discovery may be applied seem endless. We are not sure that it may not revolutionise the art of engraving, or that tunnelling may not be made easy by it.

The burglar could hardly employ steam; but we see no reason why, armed with condensed air or ammonia, and a bag of sand, he should not be able to penetrate quietly and expeditiously the strongest steel safe.

It might be supposed that the heat produced by the impact of the sand particles had something to do with the result; but this is not the case, for the heat is below 212°.

THE SYSTEM OF PROMOTING NATIVE SOLDIERS TO COMMISSIONS.

(*Pioneer.*)

Some years have now elapsed since the complement of European officers with native regiments was reduced to the present strength, and there is no likelihood, until some disaster proves the inadequacy of the present organization, that any augmentation of the European *personnel* will be entered on. In default of this, the only effectual reform, it is only left us to see what minor improvements are possible. That some progress towards efficiency may be made by raising the standard of the native officers, we feel as confident as that improvement in that direction is urgently required. In the first place, then, promotion from the ranks should be entirely abolished or retained only in a very modified form.

A general court-martial lately sitting at Saugor will bring some of the defects of the present system of promotion very prominently to the notice of His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. This court was for the trial of a sepoy of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry for assulting his *father-in-law, a native officer of the same regiment with whom he was living at the time!* To military men we need say nothing more to prove the rottenness of the system; but as numbers of our readers are not of that class, and as the subject is one that ought to be freely ventilated, we may be excused if we add a few lines of explanation. Under the old organization troops and companies were commanded by European officers, but when the regiments were "irregularized," the complement of Europeans was reduced, native officers to a certain extent taking their place. These native officers had, up to that time, been considered up to the mark, but the mark required was a low one. Their duties demanded little or no forethought, judgment or self-reliance, consisting, as they then did merely, of tours as native day officer, the occasional command of a troop or company on parade, attendance at courts-martial (where they sat in solemn conclave administering just as much justice as the superintending officer and interpreter [Europeans] thought fit) and on butting committees, where they were entirely guided by the will and judgment of the European officers present. They were in fact then simply animated puppets in the hands of their European officers.

With these explanations we will return to our subject, the promotion to commission from the ranks. We will first give an extract from the Madras Army Regulations of 1869 to show the *supposed* system of promotion from the ranks in that Presidency, and will afterwards describe the system as it really is, and we fancy that it will be found very similar to that practised in the armies of Bengal and Bombay:—*In selections for promotion from Havildar to Jemadar, commanding officers will exercise their discretion, giving all proper weight to seniority, but also keeping in view the efficiency of the commissioned ranks. Always to give the preference to mere seniority would obviously interfere with efficiency; on the other hand, always to give the preference to superior qualifications would exclude the fair claims of long and faithful service. A middle course should be followed, promoting for efficiency, but occasionally for seniority, also.*" This, if acted on, would be bad enough, as we are of opinion that no *mere* length of service with a clear defaulter-sheet should entitle a man to promotion. But this is *not* the system in vogue, for commanding officers prefer to stick [illegible] the old style! After from *twenty* to *forty* years' service, a Havildar finds himself at the head of his grade. Provided he knows his right hand from his left, can sign his name, can read a roll of the men of his company (this is entered under the heading *Qualifications*, as "reads and writes Hindustani,") is not a known bad character, or over age, he is promoted to a commission. During his service he has contracted many friendships, and probably enmities as well. He has very likely married the daughter of a sepoy of the regiment. He may have a family, the daughters married to sepoys, the sons serving in the ranks. He still associates with the men, and frequently has relations (sepoys) living with him to whom before his superiors he may speak sternly, but whom immediately afterwards, in private life, he naturally addresses as *urri bhaie*. Can then men of this sort be expected to treat their inferiors without partiality? Are they then fit to command troops in garrison, much less in the field? How can discipline be kept up under such a system? How can soldiers living on the greatest terms of intimacy and familiarity with their officers be expected to look up to them, and treat them as *superiors?* Most evils are capable of being rectified or mitigated, and this is no exception. There are numbers of young native *gentlemen* who, we have no doubt, would be glad to take service even at the present rate of pay, if assured of commissions directly they had passed their drill, and were otherwise qualified, and provided it was made clear to them that they would be treated as gentlemen. As officers they would of course be junior to all Europeans, but off duty they should be treated as equals. Promotions from the ranks should take place very rarely, the exceptions being either young men of great abilities and held in respect by all ranks, or else men who, though perhaps possessing but moderate talent, are of unexceptionable character, and who *have displayed conspicuous gallantry in action.* These however should, under no circumstances, be promoted in their own regiments, but, if possible, should be sent to regiments in which they *have no friends.*

BRIBERY: HOW TO CURE IT

(*Madras Mail.*)

If we are to believe enthusiastic educationalists, the people of India are to be purged of their moral maladies by the laxative of secular knowledge. Cultivate the brain, and you purify the soul; enlighten the mind, and you illuminate the moral faculties; teach mathematics, and you put an end to perjury; study arithmetic, and you give the *coup de grace* to bribery. As a remedy for official corruption we have no faith in merely secular education; we have some, but very little, faith in increased salaries—for he that is faithful in much will be faithful in little, and *vice versâ*; we have some faith in fixed assessment and leases for short terms of years. But we trust most to efficient supervision; and we would therefore divide each large collectorate into several divisions, each under a well-trained European assistant, and all under the supervision of the Collector. We would introduce natives of all castes and Eurasians into the several revenue and judicial offices, and thus prevent the formation of cliques. And we would remove tehsildars, munsifs, sheristadars, and other ministerial officers from one district to another, just as medical subordinates are removed, and so break up existing cliques. We do not expect that such measures would improve the morality of individual officers; but it would render bribery less easy and increase the risk of detection, till a new generation have arisen who have never practised it, and the bulk of the people have learnt that they can obtain their rights without bribery.

A HYDRAULIC BUFFER FOR GUNS.

Nature gives us a most interesting description of an hydraulic buffer invented for overcoming the recoil of guns. This buffer is always ready for use and never needs any adjustment. This is one of its advantages, and one which is of special importance in the heat and excitement of action. It consists of a cylinder placed in the platform and lying along its length. In the cylinder is a piston pierced with four holes, and the extremity of the piston-rod is attached to the carriage. When the gun and carriage are attached for firing, the piston is moved to the lower end of the cylinder (*i. e.*, the end towards the gun's mouth) which is filled with water, except a small air-space exceeding slightly the cubic contents of the piston-rod, so as to allow for the displacement of the water when the piston is driven to the other end of the cylinder. The first effect of this is to compress the air in the cylinder very violently, then the water begins to run through the four holes in the piston: this motion soon attains a very great velocity, and in imparting this to the water, the force of the recoil is soon exhausted. "It is spent in transferring the water with very great rapidity through these orifices from one side of the piston to the other." A very simple arrangement provides for an increased resistance to the piston as it travels towards the end of the cylinder, so that no shock or blow can be felt at any part of its journey. It has been suggested that the hydraulic buffer might be applied to railway trains to neutralize the effects of collisions. A train of carriages separated by hydraulic buffers would, if suddenly stopped at a high speed, simply close up, the piston being driven in; and the force of the collision would exhaust itself in the motion given to the water in the cylinder—a locomotive engine, weighing 50 tons and moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour, would be brought to rest, it is asserted, in the space of 6 feet by 2 hydraulic buffers of 12 inches diameter.

THE MADRAS BANK.

(*Athenæum.*)

We are apt, in the absence of wished for information, vainly to endeavour to console ourselves with quoting a proverb, "No news is good news," the applicability of which we frequently assume rather than understand. In some cases it is very inapplicable, and in few more so than when we cannot find out the way the money goes. The shareholders of the Madras Bank have been anything but patient while listening to the rumoured losses of the Bank, but they have restrained their impatience, expecting full information when the directors should issue their report. The report has appeared, but it is peculiarly scanty in the amount of information it affords. In fact it is merely a reproduction of a few items in the balance sheet. Losses, it is said, are anticipated, or have been incurred, but as to the magnitude or nature of them, not a word is said, not a hint even is given as to who is responsible. Such reticence naturally creates distrust, and reminds us strongly of the unheeded warnings which preceded the fall of the Bank of Bombay. The shareholders in that Bank held on hoping against belief, disregarding the most ordinary symptoms of decay, pitying and buying from the timid and the wise. But we cannot expect the history of the Bank of Bombay to repeat itself. As men were unreasonably confident in the stability of that Bank, they are now unreasonably suspicious perhaps with regard to the management of the Madras Bank. But the fluctuations in the value of the shares are calculated to cause suspicion, the more so as the chief advisers of those who sell and purchase are behind the scenes. Extremely few people purchase or sell merely through the agency of a broker. If they attempt it they find that the ordinary quotations are now utterly unreliable. One consequence of this must be considerably to narrow the constituency, an object which would be perfectly legitimate if the Bank were one in which the public were not interested as shareholders and as large depositors. But the affairs of the Bank should, in the public interests, be open to the most rigid scrutiny, and if this cannot be secured, the Government deposits should be placed elsewhere. And here we may say that the Government is in a great measure itself responsible for the want of publicity. It is numerically well represented at the Bank, and if not ably represented the remedy is in its own hand. The last appointment to the direction was not one which met with the approval of the public, whether the appointment was a good one or a bad one. There is this to be said that the shareholders had absorbed one who would have been a Government director otherwise.

It is quite easy to conceive the inconvenience attending publicity in great detail. If, for instance, a particular individual saw a demand against him written off to profit and loss, he would cease to have any anxiety on the matter. But, on the other hand, writing off a large sum which is only "believed" to be sufficient will produce almost the same effect on such a person, while it is calculated unnecessarily to frighten timid shareholders into selling their shares for less than what they are really worth, or to make their property of undefinable value, fluctuating in price as in last week as much as six per cent. without any other assignable reason. Something might surely be said of the nature of the losses, the causes that have produced them, whether those causes are likely to recur, the actual amount of bills held that have not been met at maturity, and the prospects of recovering the money advanced upon them. Something might be said to contradict, if possible, the rumours which have been afloat and which we have said we believed to be exaggerated. Where there is a doubt on the matter, publicity is the course the Madras Bank should take. It is as much bound to protect the interests of individual shareholders as the aggregate interests of the whole proprietary body. That the directors have the latter object before them we have no doubt. At the same time that ignorance of their real position has been a cause of loss to shareholders is evidenced by the fluctuations in the value of the shares. The loss, or rather the amount written off to meet the loss, cannot account for this, as it is past. The present value of shares depends upon the present state and future prospects of the Bank, and not upon losses already met by deductions from dividend. The Bank cannot have lost in credit. Its management cannot be impaired by a knowledge of blunders made and regretted. On the other hand, it has shown its power to sustain a loss with ease, and may reasonably be expected to have profited by its own experience. Then how are we to account for the "funk" among the shareholders? We must refer it to a cause which we hope will be removed to-day by an authoritative statement defining more accurately than has been attempted the present position of the Bank. We stated two months ago what we still believe to be the fact, that the sum set apart to meet the losses will be ample if care be taken that those who have abused the confidence the Bank reposed in them be assiduously hunted down. Our statement will, we hope, be confirmed to-day. There is a feeling inimical to the Branch Banks, very strongly so on the part of soucars whose high rates of exchange have been pulled down, and also on the part of the people who differ with the Bank authorities on the point of what the legitimate business of a branch is. The branches are, however, unquestionably great public conveniences, and if they can be worked at a profit, the more of them we have the better. As regards the losses at Cochin which have attracted so much attention, it is at least possible that they are the result of a conspiracy on the part of a few whose business cannot thrive or perhaps live under the shadow of a Bank demanding almost nominal rates of commission. We are therefore of opinion that the policy of any disappointed shareholder would more wisely be directed to the simple course of enquiring for information, than to that of animadverting on the management. All banks meet with losses at some period of their career, and we could not expect the Madras Bank to be uniformly exempt.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CALCUTTA.

([illegible] *Daily News*, Aug. 8.)

There is a great difference between the total eradication of a great social evil and the reclamation of individual offenders against society, who are disenchanted of the pleasures of sin; and this point, if not entirely overlooked, has been very imperfectly appreciated by "A Clergyman of the Church of England," whose letter we published yesterday. In a recent notice of a volume which has created some sensation in Calcutta, we endeavoured to show that if it was impossible effectually to suppress the social evil in this city, it was not impossible to reclaim such unfortunate women as were willing to withdraw themselves from it. The existence of a sufficiently large number of such women being once established—and it is clearly established in the volume which we noticed—the failure of former efforts to reclaim them can only point to some serious errors in the direction of those efforts. The duty which now devolves upon us, if former efforts are to be renewed, is clearly to avoid the repetition of former errors; and we think that these errors are plainly indicated in the volume referred to above. Women, whose anxiety to escape from their sad career was undoubted, positively shuddered at the prospect of entering the Home. Obviously, the treatment to which they were subjected at the Home was injudicious. We offer this suggestion, without any intention whatever of casting any reflections on those who were entrusted with its management, since the work upon which they had entered was a novel experiment, and everything had to be learnt. But something ought to have been learnt by this time. The world makes a broad distinction between sinners and saints—or between the persons whom it pleases to class under these heads—but we see no necessity for pursuing this distinction into Homes, which are formed for the avowed purpose of reclaiming the unfortunate. We see no reason for relaxing within the walls of such Homes, the rules of courtesy which obtain in society at large. No woman is more apt to revolt against, and to resent, any departure from ordinary courtesy, than the woman who feels that she has forfeited all claim to it; and whether the feeling be justifiable or unjustifiable, it seems absurd to ignore it in institutions that are formed for the express purpose of winning back erring sisters to morality. Then again, what is morality? We are far from underestimating any efforts that may be made to awaken serious convictions in the minds of reclaimed women, but it must be borne in mind that the primary object is not to convert them at once into pietists, but to wean them from immorality. Why should we expect to find, or endeavour to force ripe, in Magdalen Homes, a larger proportion of earnest religion than is observable in any other sphere of society? If it is, as no doubt it is, desirable that earnest religious convictions should fasten upon the minds of all reclaimed women, we have no doubt whatever that they will come in good time. Meanwhile care, it seems to us, should be taken, not to tempt reclaimed women to revolt against religion by thrusting it down their throats at the earliest moment of reclamation. No unhappy woman who, fresh from the garish licence of the haunts of vice, will take kindly at first to that recreation of many excellent people, which can best be defined as psalm-singing. Give these women, we say, a quiet, comfortable home, free from all religious restraints that are not common to the majority of Indian homes, but full of Christian kindliness and courtesy; and if they should be persuaded to lead moral lives in future, enough will have been done for them, even though they do not take to singing psalms all day.

No one can object to the vigorous crusade against the social evil which "A Clergyman" proposes to inaugurate; but the work promises little success in the present constitution of society; it has repeatedly failed in the past; and it has little connexion with the real object of Magdalen Homes. Prevention is, no doubt, better than cure; and we have already recommended the extermination of an infamous trade which makes it possible for men to make assignations with women who are actually living in the midst of their families, and which usually ends in throwing a growing proportion of the wives and daughters of the humbler classes of Christians upon the town. But we fear that no amount of preaching will ever eradicate the social evil, or even sensibly diminish it. The evil feeds upon propensities, which are the joint product of personal freedom and social abuses, which will never disappear from society. Better far than idle lamentation over abstract corruption is the reclamation of individual offenders; and for reasons, which cannot be discussed in a public journal, it is only with women that reformers can deal in a matter of this kind with any prospect of success.

We trust that our recommendation to stamp out empty houses will not be overlooked. Mr. Hogg has recently removed large numbers of houses of ill-fame from the larger streets of the city, on the ground that the state to which they had brought those streets amounted to a public scandal. It is surely a greater public scandal that a large number of empty houses should exist in our midst at which unprincipled men, not content with the society of professional prostitutes, should meet the mothers and daughters of humble Christian homes. If ever the social evil justified direct and vigorous interference, it is in this direction, in which evil, far greater than any that is done by gambling houses, is openly committed with impunity.

We seem to have made some slight mistake in representing the new Magdalene Home as an accomplished fact. We believe that it is nearly so, so far as the intentions of its founders are concerned, but that prompt and material aid from the community at large will be required before the institution can be placed upon a proper basis. We may take this opportunity of repeating the hope that the community of Calcutta will respond liberally to those who appeal to them for help in the fulfilment of an obvious Christian duty. A work more deserving of a warm and general support has rarely, if ever, been undertaken in Calcutta.

The following is the letter of "A Clergyman of the Church of England":—

The Social Evil, as it is called, is just now attracting some degree of attention here, which, like most things in Calcutta, will cause a little excitement for a short time, till it has been succeeded by something more exciting, or it will die out of itself, and then, for the next few years, the subject will be allowed to rest, until it is re-awakened by some philanthropist in want of a subject, and then again it will be thrust into the limbo of forgotten things.

The present spasmodic excitement upon the subject at the head of this letter, has been caused by a pamphlet which I have not read as yet, but which is highly spoken of, though on all hands it is admitted that the evil is therein somewhat exaggerated. At any rate the evil has, without doubt, assumed gigantic proportions, and the question is—Can anything be done to lessen it in any way? The writer of the pamphlet referred to, advocates homes for those who are willing to abandon their life of sin. He says, according to the *Daily News*, there are not a few who are disgusted with their mode of life, and would be glad to enter a refuge, where they would be treated in a kind and Christian manner, and would have the chance of retrieving their fallen fortunes.

The writer evidently forgets that there is such a home now existing, and though I do not think the locality where it is situated a good one, yet the trial was made in a more suitable house in a good, cheerful neighbourhood with a large garden surrounding it, some few years ago, I was connected officially with the institution at that time, and there can be no two opinions upon the subject, that it *was a failure*. At no time was there more than seven inmates in the house, and as these left, no one else came to fill up their places, and it was of course useless to spend a large sum for rent and establishment for one or two women, and then the establishment was removed to its present locality. I know that at the time I allude to every inducement was offered for that class of women to enter the refuge, but all in vain. The trade was too profitable, and the temptation, therefore, too great for them to resist, and so it *will* be while a demand for that class of women exists.

The only chance I see is a hope of reclaiming a few of these poor wretched women—one here and there; and the agency most likely to effect this, is by women—Sisters of Mercy, who will be content to do good by trying to raise the fallen. I should recommend these lay sisters, or whatever they may be called, to wear a distinctive dress, so that the object of the visit to houses of ill-fame might be understood; otherwise, their motive might be misinterpreted, and scandal created. I am not very sanguine respecting their success. Because I am afraid that while the *demand* continues the supply will not cease. Still the trial ought to be successful in a few cases, and it is our duty to try and raise the fallen. *We* are responsible for *efforts*, but not for success. But suppose that a large number of these women were to be persuaded to enter a refuge with the view of reformation, still the demand will be as great, and the supply of fresh victims will continue. It is a question of *demand* and *supply*. Reclaim every fallen woman in Calcutta to-day, and to-morrow their place will be filled up by fresh importations from home or from Germany, or from other sources; because, unless you can *stop the demand*, you are not likely to cure the evil; and this consideration brings us to the very root of the matter, and the question should be—How can we stop, or at least *lessen* the demand? I reply, we must educate our youths to avoid the sin, and make every effort to keep them from falling into the snare of the fowler. There lies the difficulty. The subject is too delicate a one to be touched but by most judicious handling. We could not introduce the subject in the class-room, or even the lecture-hall, or even the pulpit, or we may increase the sin we wish to cure. I would strongly recommend to all instructors of youth the study of "Action on the Reproductive Organs," who has some judicious remarks on this part of our subject. We ought to be most careful of allowing practices which may excite the passions and lead ultimately to a life of profligacy. I cannot deprecate too strong the theatrical representations allowed in some of our large schools, in which boys are dressed up in the female costume, and remarks are made upon the female form by them while dressing, which the promoters of these entertainments scarcely are aware of, and am of opinion that these representations are injurious to the morals of our youths.

But it may be said that the demand for this evil does not come from our youths entirely, or even chiefly, but from young men and men of middle age who abstain from marriage, because they think they have not a sufficient income to support a wife and family, and are, therefore, content to live a life of sin, till they are, according to their own ideas, in a position to form a suitable connexion by marriage. These little think the moral and physical injury they are inflicting upon themselves by this course of conduct; and in all probability they expend a much larger sum yearly in these illicit connections than would suffice to support a wife and home of their own. *A mistress is a much more expensive luxury than a wife.* I say this after reading the exaggerated statement in the *Saturday Review*, respecting the "Girl of the Period," and I can only say that though the girl of the day is a little too fond of dress, still the expense of keeping even one of the most expensive of wives is not so great as an expensive mistress. I am sure that girls of the day have been libelled in this respect. But the bachelor has accepted the dogmas of the Reviews and shrinks from the expenses which he thinks matrimony would entail.

But to return to our subject. I would recommend lectures on the subject for gentlemen only, showing the evils of the sin we are referring to; a good short tract by such a man as Dr. Chevers ought also to be printed, showing the physical and moral results of incontinence.

It is possible that some of those who lead an irregular life may read this; to them I would repeat the lines of George Herbert:—

> "Wholly abstain or wed—thy bounteous Lord
> Allows thee choice of paths—take no byway,
> But gladly welcome what He doth afford,
> Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stay.
> Continence has its charms—weigh both and see,
> If rottenness have more—let Heaven go."

THE BAYSWATER TRAGEDY.

MRS. DAVY FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of Mrs. Flora Davy for the murder of Mr. Frederick Moon, which lasted three days, concluded on Saturday, 15th July, when the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The prisoner having been called upon in the usual way to show cause why sentence should not be pronounced according to law, said,—Only I am innocent. If I were guilty, and guilty in my own mind, no punishment would be too great for me—if I could have done that to him whom I have known for so many years. He has been all in all to me. I left my husband for him, and after remaining with him for all these years I could not have been guilty of doing that to him. When Mr. Moon first knew me I was mixing in the society of his own family. My husband wished to get a divorce, but to save the family of Mr. Moon I joined my husband again at Boulogne, and the matter was condoned. My husband afterwards came to England, broke everything in the house, and left me, saying that all I wanted was a divorce, but that I should not have it. There was a gentleman in court, Mr. Turquand, [illegible] letters to my husband at the dictation of Mr. John Moon, the brother of Mr. Frederick Moon. After that they persuaded him to leave me. He did leave me. Mr. Pickford was one selected to go with him. He left me only for a time, for he came back. I went to his brother John, and asked him if he would give Mr. Frederick Moon a letter from me, to the effect that I would never see him again, and that I would live with my husband. He said, "No; Sir Francis and they had arranged that no letter should be sent." In the meantime, Mr. Frederick Moon returns, and we agree that I am to be entirely with him—not to live with him altogether, but that I should belong to him. This last year, for 18 months after his mother's death, he was always unhappy, and he did not see enough of me. Then he proposed that I should be entirely under his protection, for he was so unhappy, as his letter states, that he could not have me all to himself. My daughter being married and settled, I determined that I would be with him entirely. That is the whole. We have been most happy. He was most kind. The whole of his consideration had been to promote my happiness, and I have studied his. I could not—could not have done him any injury. It was in the struggle. He was going to throw a bottle, and I jumped up quickly. He tried to take the knife from me. I am not sure whether he got it or not. We struggled and fell. I thought at first I must be the one injured. I found blood on me—warm blood. I said, "Oh, Fred! What have you done?" Then I found, of course, it was him, not myself. I tried all I could to do something to stop it. First of all I applied cold water; then I remembered that cold water produced blood instead of stopping it. Then I sent for ice and tried that. Then the doctors came. Then, my lord, when you spoke to the jury and said that the servants heard screams, you said that only a few steps divided the kitchen from the dining room. There are two flights one of about 12 steps and the other of about six. Mr. Eccles could prove it.

Superintendent Eccles said he believed that was about the number of the steps

The prisoner continued—Then you spoke of a scream, and that a bell rang very loud. The servant, Mary Hole, rang the call bell. That has been in dispute. From Mr. Pickford's evidence you must know that I could not have said that Mr. Moon had broken a blood vessel. I have nothing more to say, my lord.

Baron Channell—Hannah Newington, otherwise Flora Davy, you have been convicted of this offence of manslaughter by the jury who have been intrusted with the duty of trying you. I must say that I never knew a case in which a jury paid more patient attention to all the details of the evidence than yours. Notwithstanding every desire to take in your favour every point that could arise, they have been constrained, compelled to find you guilty. I do not think I should quite discharge my duty as a judge, mingled up as it is with that of the jury, were I not to say that I entirely approve their verdict. If in cases involved in some degree of mystery, after that mystery should in a great measure be cleared up, the jury were to retire from their promise and their duties, and say that they could not make up their minds, the result would be, as it has already been observed, to prevent our living with safety in a country like this. You have addressed me many observations with the view of showing that the sentence should not be passed upon you; but they do not appear to me to interfere at all with the conclusions to which the jury have arrived. The facts you have stated are wholly unsupported by evidence. I think you must consider it fortunate, indeed, that you have had to take your trial upon the charge of manslaughter as contra-distinguished from that of murder. I cannot doubt myself that you were the cause of the death of the deceased without any lawful excuse. In the fact that you did take his life unlawfully are all the elements necessary to make you guilty of this charge. The question of punishment rests for the Court, and that is a great and serious responsibility. It is manslaughter of a very serious kind. I cannot doubt, and I am sure the jury have not doubted, that you resorted to that basket, took the knife into your hands, and armed yourself with it to encounter the deceased, although I feel you may not have anticipated the awful consequences that ensued. I will assume in your favour that there may have been some irritating observations; but the public safety will never be secured if in a quarrel of this kind one of the parties is to be allowed to resort to so deadly a weapon with impunity, although it may not for the moment be intended to be used in the way it is afterwards used. It is to me a matter of painful anxiety to know what course I ought to take in the sentence I am about to pass. There is no doubt that there was something like provocation on the part of the deceased, and that it was under the influence of excited feelings thus brought into action that this unhappy event occurred. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be kept to penal servitude for eight years.

The prisoner covered her face with her hands while Baron Channell was addressing her; and when he had finished she fainted, and had to be carried away.

A new use for Snakeskins.—"Here is a new use for snakes," says the *Artizan*, for, "although Aztec drumheads were made of snakeskins, the scaly material has never until now been fitted for the manipulations of the *Cordonnier*. The statement is now current that a Boston firm last year tanned fifty Annaconda skins for boot leather. The boots are valued at 50 dollars a pair. The largest of those skins was forty feet in length. The tanning processes were similar to those in the manufacture of alligator leather, the product being a very beautiful and highly finished quality of leather, glossy, mottled, pliable and exceedingly durable." Might not skins of our Indian rocksnake, or the *Dasari pamboo* be turned to similar use in this country? We recommend this subject to our very experienced and learned friend Dr. Shortt.

ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION.

American papers state that still another Polar expedition is about to be undertaken by Octave Pavy, a member of the French and American Geographical Societies. He believes that Captain Hall's proposed Polar expedition is impracticable, and purposes to make an attempt himself to reach the North Pole by way of Behring Strait. He was to leave San Francisco on the 15th of July, then proceed to Petropaulovski, in Avatcha Bay, Kamtschatka. Furs, dogs, three natives (making, with four Europeans, including a Russian and himself, a party of eight), and every necessary will be procured, and shipping taken to the north of the Gulb of Anadyr, whence the party will journey overland to Cape Jakan, on the north coast of Siberia, a distance of 300 miles. Pavy takes with him a boat made of gutta percha covered with canvas, and capable of floating five tons weight. He intends to keep up communication with the Russian post at Cape Jakan by carrier pigeons, and has been in correspondence with the Russian Government with a view to secure the assistance of their officials in Siberia.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For London.

970 Whittington, Purdy—Captain.

For Havre.

799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.

For Liverpool.

623 Clara, Nelson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1391 Canute, Quin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1001 Defiance, Angel—Edward Bates & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.

For Persian Gulf.

563 Faiz Allum, Kneen.
384 Kusrovie, Machon—M. Esmall.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

For New York.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

For Calcutta.

915 White Adder, Harris—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

For Penang and Singapore.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.

For Colombo.

999 City of Vienna, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.

For Mozambique.

107 Amazade, Nocada—J. Sewjee.

NOT FIXED.

943 Ann Millicent, Pack—Edward Bates & Co.
292 Australian Packet, Kerkhoff, Captain.
1258 Callirhoe, Irwin—Edward Bates & Co.
739 Chanticleer, Crichton—K. Ruttonsee.
1292 Connemara, Hughes—M. Nusserwanjee.
585 Duiveland, Graves, Farnham & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1299 Lalla Rookh, Willis—Wallace & Co.
1250 Madras, Fleming—Blay, Mackintosh & Co.
1066 Medea, Bennett—W. Nicol & Co.
1122 Pericles, Cohill—Captain.
472 Sooloo, Howie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
589 Winslow, Parto—Captain.

STEAMERS.

Overland Route.

1482 Columbian (s), Stewart—P. & O. Co.
1365 Ceylon (s), Evans—P. & O. Co.
2092 Khedive (s), Steward—P. & O. Co.

For China, &c.

1746 Hindoostan (s), Roskell—P. and O. Co.

For P. Gulf.

706 Koina (s), Profumo—E. Khulifan.
394 Snipe (s), Brown—H. Z. Abadin.

For M. Coast and Calcutta.

841 Sattara (s), Ballantine—W. Nicol & Co.

Not Fixed.

1250 Golconda (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.
350 Martaban (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

Not Fixed.

310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
125 Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee.
776 Meyman, Nacoda—H. C. Oomer.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda—N. Sewjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Clyde.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
4173 H. M. Jumna, Richard—R.N.
661 Earl Canning.
624 Lord Elphinstone (s).
464 Lynx, Keatss.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
523 Quangting.
577 Sir John Lawrence.
408 H. M. Sind.
Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

The following were the quotations of the different [illegible] Crawford Market [illegible] day:—

Daily Prices—Beef.	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	4	6
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	3	6
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ⅌ lb	0	8	0
Do (round), ⅌ lb	0	3	6
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	9
Shins, large, each	0	6	0
Do small do	0	4	6
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	8	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Veal (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do do 2nd sort	3	0	0
Fore do do	2	4	0
Head, each	1	1	0
Liver and Heart	0	3	0
Feet, four	0	5	0
Mutton (Grain fed).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Breast, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Head, each	0	0	0
Mutton (1st sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb	0	6	0
Breast, ⅌ lb	0	5	0
Head, each	0	4	0
Mutton (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, each	0	1	9
Kid (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
Lamb (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	8	0
Fore do do	1	4	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do do	0	11	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each	5	0	0
Do Head, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Sausages, ⅌ lb	0	5	4
Bacon, ⅌ lb	0	5	4
Poultry.			
Geese, each	4	8	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	8	0
Do Hens, each	3	12	0
Ducks, large, each	1	1	0
Do middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	14	0
Do do middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, each	0	4	6
Eggs, each	0	0	6
Guinea Fowls	2	8	0
Coul, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Snipes, ⅌ pair	0	0	0
Milk and Butter.			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	3	8
Do Butter, ⅌ cup, 2 ozs	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure	0	3	0
Do Butter, ⅌ cup 2 ozs.	0	2	0
Bread.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Rolong, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Firewood.			
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	8	0
Aine, per candy	7	0	0
Sugar.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	1	0	0
„ 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	12	0
Oil.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort per maund	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	8	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	10	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	8	0
Ghee.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do	0	6	0

Grain.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram, Jambooseer, per candy	29	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ⅌ cdy.	19	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	20	0	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	30	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	26	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	26	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy	32	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ⅌ phara.	5	12	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	8	0
Do Common, do.	5	0	0
Barley (new) ⅌ candy	16	0	0
Do (old) do	13	0	0
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do small do	0	1	0
Do Poona or Surat, large, ⅌ seer	0	0	8
Do small, do	0	0	6
Yams, white, ⅌ seer	0	0	8
Do red, do	0	0	6
Onions do	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	0	0
Do small	0	0	0
Turnips, large ⅌ doz	0	12	0
Do small do	0	6	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ⅌ seer	0	0	6
Celery, large, each	0	0	0
Lettuces, each	0	1	0
Beet, large, do	0	4	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Do. red do.	0	0	0
Tomatoes, ⅌ seer	0	2	6
Green Peas, do	0	2	0
French Beans, do	0	0	9
Knohl Kohl, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ⅌ seer	0	0	3
Do Bombay do	0	0	3
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Cucumbers, ⅌ seer	0	6	0
Artichoke, do	0	0	0
Beans, double, do	0	4	0
Parsley, ⅌ bundle	0	0	4
Watercresses, do	0	0	4
Roselles, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Fruits.			
Pineapple, large, each	1	8	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Pomeloes, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Guavas, large, ⅌ doz	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Oranges, large, do	1	8	0
Do small, do	1	0	0
Grapes, white, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large each	0	0	0
Do do small, each	0	0	0
Do Musk, large, each	0	0	0
Do do small, each	0	0	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	3	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ⅌ doz	0	6	0
do sour, do	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Do Bombay, do	1	4	0
Appl, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do	1	0	0
Figs, Poona, do	0	6	0
Grapes, Cabool, ⅌ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Peaches, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Mangoes, Poona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Fresh Fish.			
Pomphlet, white, ⅌ pair	1	4	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Surmye, large, each.	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Boni, very large, ⅌ doz	4	0	0
Do large, ⅌ doz	1	12	0
Goolle, large, each.	1	12	0
Do small, do	1	4	0
Bhing, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Baum, large, each	0	0	0
Prawns, large, ⅌ doz	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Shrimps, ⅌ handful	0	0	6
Bumlows, ⅌ score	0	2	0
Jiptee, large, do	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Dry Fish.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	0	9
Do small, do	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Bumlows, ⅌ doz	0	0	6

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight .... 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .... 1s. 10¼d. „
On Paris—6 months' sight .... 242 Francs.
Letters of Credit .... 1s. 10⅜d. „
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commisson 1s. 10½d. „

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Head Office.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Court of Directors 1871-72.
ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., Chairman.
James Fraser, Esq. | Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. | Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.
Thomas Lancaster, Esq.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

London Bankers—THE CITY BANK.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY | RANGOON | HONGKONG
CALCUTTA | SINGAPORE | SHANGHAI
AKYAB | BATAVIA | HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY.
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
Messrs. Glyn & Co.,
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India and China.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/11 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/10 15/16 „
3 do. 1/10 7/8 „
2 do. 1/10 3/4 „
1 do. 1/11 11/16 „
On demand 1/10 5/8 „
On Scotland 1/10 5/8 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .... 1/10 1/2 „
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

[illegible]
On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.
„ on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
H. K. GREGORY, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 24th July 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. of 1866.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.
W. McLEAVY, Esq., Chairman, ... Manager, Bank of Upper India (Ld).
C. J. COLLINS, Esq.
R. R. DEANS, Esq., ... „ Allahabad Bank.
W. HOBSON, Esq., ... „ Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. PARRY, Esq., ... { Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. PETERSON, Esq., ... Manager Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. STOWELL, Esq., ... „ Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. WARNER, Esq., ... „ Barrister-at-Law.
SHAIKH ELLAHEE BUX. „

MEDICAL ADVISER.
WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Directors.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.
Medical Adviser.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
Policy-Holders' Auditor.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
Bankers.
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.
Solicitors.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.
Secretary for Western India.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.
1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Recovery by this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
7.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—
YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.	Military.	During Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	57 13 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 16 0
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.
By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
Directors of the Indian Branch.
A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.
Medical Referee for Bombay.
Dr. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.
The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, at the same rates as Civilians; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium will in future apply equally to Military men and Civilians, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company upon more favourable terms than can be obtained from any other Office.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad ...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares ...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore ...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay ...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore ...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun ...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin ...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada ...	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie ...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto ...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie ...	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto ...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow ...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras ...	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer ...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut ...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore ...	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr ...	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore ...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah ...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet ...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor ...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot ...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Ditto ...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.
Medical Adviser.
Dr. John Mackenzie.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

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AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C., Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. Publis. etc. Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHARAOH and Co.